The New-York Times.

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IMPRESSED BY NIAGARA

LI HUNG CHANG LOOKED ON THE GREAT FALLS WITH AWE.

Astonished at the Power of the Niagara Construction Company's Dynamos—He Is Struck with the American System of Railroads, and Will Have It Duplicated in China—He Will Start for Vancouver This Morning.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Li Hung Chang and party arrived in this city at 11:45 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the United States Army officers who are escorting the party about the country. They came directly from Washington in a handsomely appointed Pullman vestibuled train of seven coaches.

All night and this morning a drizzling rain fell, and when the party arrived it was coming down in torrents. The Viceroy and the army officers occupied the last car, and about five minutes after the stop Major Gen. Thomas Ruger stepped upon the platform, followed by the other officers, Li making his appearance last. He was gowned in his gorgeous yellow jacket, and wore the famous peacock feather in his hat. His appearance was the signal for a burst of applause from the crowd of fully 4,000 which had gathered to see him, and which the police had much difficulty in keeping in order.

After being assisted down the steps, he walked to the carriage, twenty-five feet distant, leaning on the arms of Major Gen. Ruger and Mayor Arthur Schoellkopf of this city. The carriage was boarded by the three and Lo Feng Luh, the Viceroy's official secretary and interpreter. The army officers with the party besides Major Gen. Ruger were Lieut. A. S. Cummings, Major George W. Davis, and Capt. F. C. Mills. Other notables of the party were Edward B. Drew, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, who is on the special mission of his Imperial Chinese Majesty to accompany Ambassador Li Hung Chang; Mi Chung of the Chinese Embassy at Washington, Lo Feng Luh, official secretary; Dr. Mak, medical adviser; Dr. Irwin, Lord Li, Sr., Lord Li, Jr., George H. Daniels, and J. M. Toucey.

Upon arrival at the Cataract House, which was headquarters, the party retired to their rooms, the whole second floor of the hotel having been reserved for them. A portion of the kitchen had been set apart for the cooks who prepare Li's meals, and they were soon at work in their own peculiar fashion stewing, boiling, and baking. All of the suite ate the meal prepared by the regular hotel staff, but Li had his in a private dining room. About 2 o'clock he sat down and ate sparingly of the dishes, which were as follows: Chicken soup, with pork and eggs chopped in it; chicken stew, with pork and peas; rice; salt pork and bacon; smoked herring; smoked eels, stewed; duck eggs, boiled hard.

About 3:30 o'clock the start was made to see the Falls. The rain had ceased and the sun was shining brightly. Thousands of people filled the hotel corridors, verandas, and the street outside. The Falls reached, the Viceroy watched them for a short time, his face bearing a curious expression. He turned to his interpreter and addressed him. The latter said: "His Excellency is very delighted and greatly impressed."

Next the party was driven to the power house of the Cataract Construction Company, where they saw the monster 5,000 horse power dynamos running by the energy of the Niagara River. Li spoke through his interpreter in glowing terms of American enterprise, and said the sight was the most interesting he had seen on his travels. He inquired the cost of the work and the revenue and other things. The party then returned to the hotel.

The interpreter said Li marveled much at the American railways, saying they were the greatest he had ever seen. Asked if Li would, upon his return to China, have the English engineers who are building a railroad in that country, adopt the American system, he said he certainly would. This important announcement was received with much enthusiasm by the many prominent men in hearing distance. At the power house Li held out his cane toward one of the rapidly revolving dynamoes, and it was hit by a projection and knocked out of his hand like a flash. He was startled, but said nothing. He came near being badly injured by the occurrence.

The party remains in this city to-night and will cross the river at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. It will be escorted from here by Sir H. G. Jolly de Lothbinière, ex-Prime Minister of Quebec and at present a member of the Laurier Cabinet, and Sir W. C. Parmalee, Chinese Agent of Canada. The Canadian Pacific has sent a special train of six cars to take the party through Canada from Niagara Falls, Ontario, to Vancouver.

This afternoon the Mayor and a few prominent citizens were received informally in Li Hung Chang's room.

The Hero of Southern Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 6.—Lloyd Crook, a farmer of Chautauqua County, is just now the hero of Southern Kansas. J. W. Walker murdered P. J. Byrnes and fled. Crook, without warrant or weapon, started on foot in pursuit of the criminal. After two days he came upon Walker, when he was entering an orchard to get some fruit, to appease his hunger. From sheer exhaustion Walker fell asleep, with his revolver at his side. Crook crept upon him, grabbed the revolver, and commanded Walker to march to a farmhouse, where his arms were tied with a rope. Then, without rest, he marched the murderer back to Sedan, fifty miles, arriving there last night, and delivered him to the Sheriff.

Burglar Shot by a Woman.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 6.—Burglars attempted to enter the residence of John Allen in Saugatuck this morning, but Mrs. Allen was aroused by the noise they made and shot at them with her husband's gun. A cry of pain followed the report. The burglars escaped, leaving a trail of blood. Mr. Allen followed them with a shotgun, but they easily got away in the darkness.

Engineer Shoots a Robber.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 6.—The Southern Pacific east-bound overland express was halted at Webster station, nine miles west of Sacramento, last night by three masked robbers. Upon learning the identity of those who signaled him, the engineer of the express train shot one of the robbers and pulled out of the station.

RAINSTORM AND HEAVY WIND.

Holiday Plans Interfered With—Damage to a Building.

The storm of Saturday and yesterday extended over a wide area, and the rainfall was above the average.

A high wind at times made it very unpleasant for those who were obliged to be out of doors. Those who, on account of the Saturday half holiday and the Labor Day holiday, had planned for a three days' outing, were sadly disappointed, and were out of concert with the weather.

Members of associations that for months had been making preparations for Labor Day games or excursions began to grow a little anxious when they awoke yesterday morning and saw the rain still beating down. They took heart again when the downpour ceased about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the skies cleared.

The storm passed over the lake region, and extended over all the States bordering on the lakes, the Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic, and the New-England States. The rainfall was heavy in all of these districts.

From New-Jersey north the precipitation was over an inch. The reports received at the local Weather Bureau show that up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning the heaviest rainfall was 2.70 inches at Portland, Me. Philadelphia reported 1.12 inches, and Albany 1.10 inches. The total rainfall in New-York was 1.36 inches.

Yesterday afternoon the storm had passed to the northeast, and was moving out from the St. Lawrence Valley.

When the storm began Saturday afternoon the temperature was 60°, and later fell to 58°. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the temperature had risen to 70°, and it was noticed that it remained almost stationary until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the highest point being 71°.

The humidity yesterday up to 4 o'clock P. M. averaged 93 per cent., but at that hour was decreasing.

The highest velocity attained by the wind was twenty-five miles an hour from the east. Yesterday afternoon it had shifted to the southwest. Mr. Dunn said that the thunder yesterday afternoon was not phenomenal, but was simply a part of the general storm.

Accumulated from the rain brought about the caving in of the roof of 527, 529, and 531 West Seventeenth Street, owned by the John B. Winch estate, and occupied by several persons. The walls were weakened and are liable to fall. Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station notified the Building Department, and detailed policemen to warn passers-by. Building Inspectors found a frame extension to the buildings, used as a stable and occupied by fourteen horses, in an unsafe condition. It will be taken down.

SIMPLY RESENTED AN INSULT.

Woman Prisoner Tells Why She Beat a Man.

Madoline Drexel of 64 East Forty-first Street, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday vigorously asserted her right to use force in resenting the insults of men who accosted her on the street. She was arrested shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Detectives Larkin and Farrell of the East Fifth Street Station, who found her in the middle of a crowd at the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, belaboring William Gamble of 327 Fifth Street over the head with an umbrella. Gamble was also arrested. The charge against both was disorderly conduct.

The evident refinement of the woman and the earnest manner in which she told her story impressed Magistrate Deuel, who called her up on the bridge, where she broke down and cried. She said she had been visiting some theatrical friends after the performance in a Fourteenth Street theatre, and was on her way to take the elevated train for Forty-second Street, when she was accosted by Gamble. She said he made an insulting remark to her, and when she repulsed him he repeated the offense. She then hit him over the head several times, breaking her umbrella.

Gamble, who is a stage carpenter, produced a fellow-workman, who swore that the woman came up behind Gamble and struck him without provocation. Both men swore they never saw the woman before.

Magistrate Deuel said that if the woman had been insulted she did perfectly right in using the umbrella in the manner she did. He said, however, that, in view of the conflicting testimony, he would discharge both defendants.

THIS TAILOR HAD MUCH MONEY.

Identification of the Man Found Unconscious on Saturday.

Reinhardt Schwerkard was the name of the man who was found Saturday evening unconscious in front of 435 East Fifteenth Street.

A young woman who said she was his daughter called for and identified him at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning and took him to his home, 431 First Avenue. Five thousand three hundred and sixty dollars was found sewed in the lining of his waistcoat at the hospital.

At Schwerkard's residence tenants said he had not spoken to any one in the house save his daughter during the five years of his residence. He lives with his daughter, who is twenty-two years old, in two rooms on the first floor. He is universally regarded in the neighborhood as "queer." He is fifty-five years old, a tailor, and has been in this country twenty years.

A story of violence was disposed of by Mary Schuchlein of 430 East Fifteenth Street, who saw Schwerkard fall. She said he slipped on the wet sidewalk in front of 435 East Fifteenth Street, and that his head struck the stoop. A cut three inches long on his scalp was made, but his skull was not fractured.

Great Rain at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—Rain to-day did more damage to the streets than was done by the flood of March, and the fall of water was the heaviest known since the signal service was established here in 1871. The precipitation from the time the rain began this morning until 8 o'clock was 5.28 inches, against 5.59 inches during the three days of the March flood.

Gambling Chinamen Arrested.

Twenty Chinamen, who were playing "Pie Gow," in the cellar of 15 Doyers Street, were surprised and arrested last night. They were locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station House. Quong Chu, the proprietor, was among the prisoners. Six boxes of dominos, dice, buttons, and other paraphernalia of gamblers were seized. No money was secured.

ELEVEN FIREMEN KILLED

CRUSHED BY THE WALLS OF YORE'S OPERA HOUSE.

A Fire at Benton Harbor, Mich., Which Resulted in a Great Loss of Life—The Walls of the Building Fell as the Firemen Were at Work—Fifteen of Them Buried Beneath Them, and Only Four Rescued with Their Lives.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 6.—Yore's Opera House and adjoining buildings were burned early this morning, causing the death of eleven firemen and injury to a number of others and entailing a loss of about $65,000.

The killed are:

GANGE, EDWARD H., married, St. Joseph.
HILL, ARTHUR C., married, St. Joseph.
HOFFMAN, LOUIS, single, Benton Harbor.
HOFFMAN, JOHN, married, Benton Harbor.
KIDD, THOMAS, single, Benton Harbor.
MATTEN, WILL, married, Benton Harbor.
RICE, SCOTT, single, Benton Harbor.
ROLFE, ROBERT, single, St. Joseph.
SEAVER, FRANK, married, St. Joseph.
WATSON, FRANK, married, St. Joseph.
WOODLEY, FRANK, married, Benton Harbor.

The seriously injured are:

CRAWFORD, Ex-Fire Chief JOHN A., Benton Harbor; burned and overcome by heat and smoke.
FREUND, WILLIAM, St. Joseph; cut about the head and burned.
McCORMICK, JACK, Benton Harbor; legs broken and internally injured.
PAGET, FRANK, St. Joseph; legs mashed by falling brick.

Several others were injured by falling walls, but will recover.

Shortly after midnight Yore's Opera House, a large four-story brick structure, was discovered to be on fire. It had gained much headway before the alarm was given, and when the city firemen arrived the building was a mass of flames. The St. Joseph departments were sent for and arrived soon after. The fire continued to gain and was spreading to other buildings when the hook and ladder companies went to the rear of the building, hoping to be able to direct a stream into the mass of flames from a second-story window.

Hardly had they arrived there when the wall with a mighty crash came down upon them, burying fifteen men under the red-hot bricks. Other portions of the wall were wavering, and the rescue of the imprisoned firemen was deterred some time, as it was expected every moment the remainder of the wall would fall. Finally some of the crowd rushed into the mass to rescue the shrieking and struggling men. Frank Watson of St. Joseph was the first man reached, but he was dead and his body was a mass of broken bones and mangled flesh.

The search continued until 5 o'clock, when the last victim, Arthur Hill, was removed. They were carried to offices and private houses, where doctors from both cities were in waiting to render aid. Some of them died en route, and others while being cared for. The dead were taken to the City Hall, which was turned into a temporary morgue.

Some of the men were so badly mangled that identity was only had by letters and papers in their pockets.

After the falling of the rear wall the roof and other walls soon collapsed, one of the side walls falling upon a two-story brick building owned by William Frick, completely demolishing it and its contents. The fire had not been confined alone to the Opera House, but had crept across the alley, and soon the rears of the two-story buildings were aflame. The fire, however, was gotten under control before it reached the main part of the buildings.

The loss to Patrick Yore on the Opera House Block is $40,000; insurance, $19,000. William Frick, brick block and stock of shoes, $10,000; Evening News plant, $3,000; J. A. Simon, scenery in opera house, $500; S. M. Austin, building and grocery stock, $2,000; D. Hunt, building and grocery stock, $1,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but Guy Prescott, who stated to-day that he knew how the fire started but was not going to give any one away, was arrested. The wardrobe of the Katie Putnam company, which gave a performance for the benefit of the firemen in the evening, was burned. The two cities, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, are draped in mourning in honor of their dead. The funerals will be held together Tuesday.

FATAL SPORT ON A ROOF.

Little Max Greenstern Instantly Killed by a Fall.

Among the newspaper vendors who have become familiar figures at the New-York entrance to the bridge is Mrs. Rebecca Greenstern, a widow who lives at 203 Forsyth Street. She has been assisted by her eleven-year-old son Max, and on their earnings depended their living as well as that of the two young daughters of Mrs. Greenstern.

Owing to the stormy weather yesterday morning, little Max was left at home. About 12 o'clock the boy went on the roof and began to chase pigeons, which would fly up as he approached and light again not far away. He had chased one of the birds over on the roof of 207 Forsyth Street, and in his eagerness to catch it he ventured too far and fell to the ground, four stories. His head struck on the spikes of an iron fence, mutilating him horribly and crushing out his life.

When the mother returned from her work a short time afterward and was informed that Max had met with an accident she sank into a swoon before she learned the worst. Her condition became so alarming that it was deemed best to keep the fact of the boy's death from her for a while.

Not Seen Since the Storm.

August Creger of 16 North Moore Street hired an eighteen-foot boat of George Bartlett, Pier 8, North River, and went fishing before the storm Saturday night. He has not been seen since. The boat, split from stem to stern, was found by harbor police in the North River yesterday.

The Pilgrim Forced to Anchor.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 6.—The steamer Pilgrim of the Fall River Line was compelled to anchor along the Sound last night on account of the storm. She did not arrive here until 2 o'clock this afternoon, seven hours late.

NO LIGHTS NOR FLAGMEN.

Crossing Unguarded When the Coney Island Patrol Was Struck.

Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn purposes to inquire searchingly into the cause of the accident on Saturday night when a patrol wagon of the Coney Island Police Station was smashed by an engine of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company and Doorman Daniel Bailey was killed.

It appears that the locomotive was running as a "wild cat," and was in charge of Engineer Isaac Phillips of 238 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn. No lights were set at the railroad crossing, and the flagman was not on duty. He was subsequently found at the station, waiting for a train, as he said the company had given him permission to leave his post and take the last train up, as he lived in Greenfield.

The patrol wagon was crossing the track when the locomotive crashed into the rear end of the wagon. The wagon was pitched into the creek. Driver Morgan was tossed a distance of twenty-five feet, and fell on the earth at the side of the creek. Doorman Bailey was thrown into the creek, and in falling his head is supposed to have come in contact with the iron work of the wagon. He died before he could be removed to the hospital.

The horses could not be found, and the belief was that they had been drowned in the creek. But they were found yesterday morning grazing in one of the adjoining fields. There was not a mark on either of them. It is thought that when the locomotive struck the wagon the traces snapped and freed the horses.

The police arrested the engineer of the locomotive, and he was locked up on the charge of homicide. The flagman, Henry Cresswell, thirty-four years old, was also arrested and locked up on the charges of intoxication and homicide. They will be arraigned before Justice Nostrand in the Coney Island Police Court to-day.

MR. HANNA'S LABOR RECORD.

Central Labor Union Gets a Report and Puts It on File.

Secretary Bausch of the Central Labor Union yesterday read to that body a letter that he had received from the Cleveland Central Labor Union in regard to the labor record of Marcus A. Hanna. The Secretary of the Cleveland Central Labor Union wrote that Mr. Hanna had wrecked the seamen's unions of the lower lake regions, that he had smashed the union of his street railway employes, and refuses to allow them to organize. Further, Mr. Hanna had assisted in destroying the mineworkers' unions of Pennsylvania and had tried to break up the carpenters' unions of Cleveland by employing non-union men on his mansion at a critical time last Spring, when the eight-hour law was being put into effect.

Delegate McCabe of the goldbeaters tried to prevent the meeting from taking any action on the letter. He said he did not see why the meeting should go any further in the matter, as it would only be making political capital for one party.

Delegate Meiser of the bartenders said that the matter had nothing to do with politics. The Central Labor Union had asked for Mr. Hanna's record, but that did not arrive in time to be published in The Labor Day Journal, which had already been made up. Mr. Hanna had the reputation of being a labor crusher, and organized workmen were against him, not on account of his politics, but on account of his labor record.

The letter was then ordered to be filed.

THE THIEF WAS HER OWN SON.

Mrs. Wilson Missed Her Diamonds and Complained to the Police.

Mrs. Emma Wilson of 187 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, notified the police that her diamond earrings and a necklace worth $250 had been stolen.

The police, after an inquiry, accused Charles T. Wilson, her eighteen-year-old son, of the theft. He acknowledged that he had pawned the jewelry for $1.75. He was locked up in the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn. He said that he had sold the tickets for the articles to a jeweler named Benno Ostertag of 82 Broadway, Brooklyn.

The police called at Ostertag's store and ascertained that he had taken the articles out of pawn, and he was engaged in smashing up the necklace at the time. He had melted the gold in the earrings and the diamonds were in the safe. He was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods. The boy said he had sold the tickets to the jeweler for 15 cents. The jeweler had allowed him 5 cents for the ticket for the diamond earrings and 10 cents for the necklace.

The two were arraigned before Justice Lemon yesterday and committed to jail until to-day, when they will be examined.

Despondent, He Hanged Himself.

The body of a middle-aged man was found yesterday morning hanging to a tree on the Morris estate, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Webster Avenue. It was cut down and removed to the Morrisania Police Station, where it was later identified as that of Bernhart Brodbeck, who lived with his brother-in-law, Wilhelm Mauch, on One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, and who was formerly employed as a stableman at Eichler's brewery, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. He had been despondent of late on account of sickness and inability to secure work.

Stolen Music Box Began to Play.

William Young, thirty-four years old, who would not give his address, yesterday entered the house of John Evans, 304 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, and stole a music box. The box began to play as Young was walking through the streets, and he was arrested. He was afterward recognized as Thomas Carroll, who was recently discharged from the penitentiary. He was committed for trial.

The Big Snake Dwindled.

A soldier detailed on Liberty Island reported to a ticket chopper that he saw an immense snake on the island Friday afternoon. He described it as being about twenty feet long and a foot in diameter. It had a vicious-looking head, and was covered with barnacles. The snake was caught on Saturday, but escaped. It was an ordinary garter snake about two feet long.

Two Thousand Men Out of Work.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 6.—Practically every department of the great Cambria Iron Works shut down last night for an indefinite period, throwing at least 2,000 men out of employment. Lack of orders is given as the cause of the suspension.

INTRUDER PAID WITH LIFE

TRIED TO FORCE HIS WAY INTO ANOTHER MAN'S HOUSE.

John Theurer, Awakened by the Cries of His Wife Who Had Been Attacked by Michael Murphy When She Opened the Door, Leaped from Bed and After a Struggle Fired at Short Range—The Victim Was Intoxicated.

"Look out, there's a tramp in the house!"

This cry of warning was uttered by an inmate of the tenement house 804 Eleventh Avenue shortly after 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

John Theurer, a wheelwright, owns the premises. His wife, who was about and attending to domestic duties, heard the outcry. She was about to go to the landing when a knock came at the door of her apartment. She opened the door at which the summons was given.

A muscular man, over six feet in height, his clothing rain-soaked and mud-bespattered, reeking with strong liquor, stepped forward to enter.

She barred the way, pushing the door against him, but he brushed her aside, entered, seized her by the throat, attempted to embrace her, and then, pulling her out of the doorway, partially threw her down the stairs.

The noise of the struggle and Mrs. Theurer's cries awakened her married sister, Mrs. Kate Steiger, who occupied one of the three rooms of the flat, and she ran to see what the matter was.

The intruder turned upon her and she cried: "Oh, papa, papa!"

Theurer, who had been asleep, awoke, as did his four children, who slept in an adjoining room, and all ran to where Mrs. Steiger was struggling with the man.

He turned upon Theurer, whose story is that, believing his life was in danger, he ran back and armed himself with an old rusty revolver that he believed was loaded with blank cartridges. On his return the intruder grappled with him again, and Theurer fired at short range.

The man dropped, shot in the left breast.

Theurer, seeing what he had done, ran to the street and summoned a policeman, who went up stairs.

The wounded man lay partly in the hall across the threshold of Theurer's apartment. An ambulance and a patrol wagon came. The surgeon found that the man was dead. The bullet had traversed just below the heart.

Theurer was arrested and locked up. No one then knew the dead man, but presently many people congregated. Among them was a woman who, on seeing the body, wailed out:

"Oh, he's my husband!" and began to weep and moan.

When she was able to answer questions she said that the dead man was Michael Murphy, a laborer, who was forty-six years old. He lived at 602 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Theurer was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, and Lawyer William N. Loew appeared for him. The examination was brief. Magistrate Flammer committed the defendant until this morning without bail, and said he must have a history of the dead man and additional details as to the shooting and the causes that led to it before taking final action.

The Theurers have excellent reputations. Neither the husband nor the wife remembers to have ever before seen Murphy. When Theurer shot Murphy he was as he rose from his bed.

Murphy lived with his wife Kate and their three children. He was employed in a lard-melting establishment in East Forty-fifth Street, but had not worked for a week because of an injury to one of his fingers, which resulted in symptoms of blood poisoning. He left home early on Saturday evening to see about returning to work. Usually he was quiet and well behaved, but in his cups he was violent and abusive. He no doubt drank to excess and entered Theurer's house believing he was in the one he lived in.

HAD ONLY SIX CENTS.

The Poorly-Clad Body of a Woman Found in the East River.

The body of a woman was found in the river at the foot of East One Hundredth Street yesterday. She was apparently about sixty years old, 5½ feet in height, with gray hair, and weighed about 125 pounds. A black felt hat, black skirt, jersey waist, and a gray striped shawl were portions of her clothing. She had 6 cents in her pocket, with a small brass cross, a snuff case, and a pair of spectacles.

A card, with the name of Dr. Hoyt of 381 Eighth Avenue upon it, was in the pocket, and a confirmation certificate bearing the name Mathilda L. Peters, and dated Altenberg, Germany, June 25, 1843.

The body was taken to the Morgue.

More Astronomical Discoveries.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Percival Lowell announces that Deimos, the outer and smaller satellite of Mars, was seen by Mr. Douglass at Flagstaff, Arizona, this morning.

W. R. Brooks of Geneva, N. Y., announces to Harvard College Observatory that he has discovered a new comet. The object was seen by him on the night of Sept. 4, and the approximate position is right ascension 13 hours 36 minutes, declination north 55 degrees 40 minutes. It has an easterly motion. The Giacobini comet, the announcement of the discovery of which was given yesterday, has been observed by Prof. Hussey of Lick Observatory.

Death of Anna Livingston.

Anna Livingston, formerly a burlesque actress, died suddenly Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital from acute gastritis. Nineteen years ago she was married to Frederick Anderson, a candy manufacturer of Boston, who afterward went into the theatrical business. They had one daughter, Ethel, now seventeen years old, who is studying medicine at Providence, R. I. Anna Livingston was for many years known as the common-law wife of John L. Sullivan.

Elberon Was Storm Delayed.

The steamer Elberon, belonging to the New-York and Long Branch Steamboat Company, which was due at the Battery Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, did not arrive until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She was delayed by the storm. The three passengers from Highland Beach came to the city by train.

SERIOUS RIOT AT A CHURCH.

Many Heads Broken by the Clubs of the Police.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 6.—There was a serious riot at the Polish Catholic Church, on the south side of this city, just after the 10:30 o'clock mass this morning, in which eight or ten members were severely beaten and two or three police officers were battered.

For months past there has been serious trouble among factions in this church, growing out of the opposition of one of the factions to the pastor, the Rev. Father Aust. Twenty-one members were arrested last week, charged with causing disturbances in the church. To-day the dissatisfied ones, including a number of women, gathered between the church and the parsonage to prevent Father Aust from entering the church. When the police interfered and tried to hustle the women away, they were attacked. Eight other officers, including Chief Robling, were summoned, and for a quarter of an hour there was a fierce fight between the clashing parties, during which the police used their clubs, the Poles fence pickets, and the women their umbrellas and prayerbooks.

Citizens aided the police, and the mob was finally dispersed. There were nine arrests, three women being among the number. Several of the rioters had the flesh on their heads laid open to the bone by the officers. A dozen warrants are out for that many ringleaders among the Poles.

MAY RESULT IN A MURDER.

A Sunday Altercation Leads to a Serious Stabbing Affray.

A stabbing affray, which may result in the death of one of the combatants, occurred yesterday afternoon at Beach and Greenwich Streets. Daniel Doody, twenty-three years old, of 412 Greenwich Street, and William Gerrity, nineteen years old, of 50 Laight Street, became engaged in an altercation in Michael Hart's saloon, at 59 Beach Street. Doody, who was with several friends, left the saloon and Gerrity followed, and the two engaged in a fight on the street.

No one interfered until Gerrity knocked Doody down and began to slash him with a knife in the abdomen. Michael Kirby of 514 Canal Street, a cousin of Doody, then forced his way through the crowd, and, seizing Gerrity, dragged him away from Doody, and with a stunning blow knocked him down. As he attempted to rise, Gerrity was knocked down again, and, as several others in the crowd began to handle him roughly, he fled, but was captured by a policeman. In his efforts to rescue his cousin, Kirby received a severe stab wound in the hand.

Doody was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. His recovery is regarded as doubtful. Gerrity is also a patient as well as a prisoner at the hospital.

COLD WAVE VISITS CHICAGO.

Mercury Suddenly Drops Sixteen Degrees—Frost in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Chicago had a foretaste of Winter yesterday. Almost without warning the wind freshened to forty-two miles an hour. It blew straight from the northwest. In its wake came a chilling rain and a sudden fall of 16 degrees in temperature. The maximum of 68° was recorded at 2:50 P. M. and the minimum of 52° at 3:10 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 6.—A cold wave struck this place yesterday afternoon and the temperature fell 20 degrees. There is some danger of frost. Considerable corn would be damaged by a frost now.

ELDORA, Iowa, Sept. 6.—There was a frost Saturday night in the lowlands. Water was frozen in several places. A hard freeze is looked for.

Asks the Mortgagor for Gold.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 6.—The first case in this State in which a demand for gold is specifically made on a mortgagor was filed in the United States District Court yesterday, and it is said many similar suits will be brought. Anna M. Bigelow has brought foreclosure proceedings against H. B. Landis of Barber County, and prays the court to decree that the amount of the mortgage and accrued interest be paid in gold, according to the terms of the mortgage. There is a law in this State prohibiting the making of contracts on such terms, and this law has yet to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Deportation of the Armenians.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Paris edition of The New-York Herald has a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent stating that the Armenian exodus is in full swing. All steamers for the Piraeus, Marseilles, and Alexandria are conveying batches of deported Armenians. Everything is quiet in Constantinople.

Death of Howard Munnikhuysen.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 6.—Howard Munnikhuysen, senor member of the Baltimore law firm of Munnikhuysen, Bond & Duffy, died here to-day. He was fifty-four years old and one of the leading corporation attorneys of Baltimore.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are for fair weather, with southwesterly to westerly winds.

The area of high pressure had moved last night from Nebraska to Southern Illinois. The storm had moved from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence Valley. The second storm still continued north of Montana, increasing slightly in intensity. Rain had fallen in the lake region and New-England.

The temperature was lower in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and had generally risen elsewhere.

Increasing cloudiness and showers may be expected to-day in extreme Northeast Montana and North Dakota and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise east of the Mississippi River, except in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, where it will remain stationary.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	68	69	72
6 A. M.	66	70	72
9 A. M.	72	70	73
12 M.	76	69	73
4 P. M.	77	69	72
6 P. M.	75	70	71
9 P. M.	71	69	68
12 P. M.	68	65	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70.75
Weather Bureau	65.00
Corresponding date 1895	69.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	69.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 4.

LYNCHING IN MINNESOTA

TWO MEN HANGED FROM A BRIDGE NEAR GLENCOE.

One of Them Shot and Killed the County Sheriff in June—Other Was in the Murderer's Company—Verdict of Second Degree Against the Actual Murderer Incensed the People—They Wanted Both Men Hanged and Hanged Them.

GLENCOE, Minn., Sept. 6.—Charles Cingmars and Dorman Musgrove, who murdered Sheriff Rogers in June, were hanged at 1:20 o'clock this morning to the railroad bridge, less than a quarter of a mile out of town. One of the men was hanged from the north side of the bridge and the other from the south side.

The deed was done by 100 citizens of McLeod County, who thus expressed their disapproval of the verdict that Musgrove be confined to the State prison for life instead of being sent to the gallows.

The murder was one of the most cold blooded in the annals of Minnesota. Cingmars and Musgrove, two tramps, were traveling northward, according to their story, to the wheat fields of North Dakota. A few miles below Glencoe they accosted a farmer, took possession of his team, and drove into town. On the way up they beat him for trying to handle his own team.

The farmer reported them to the officers at Glencoe and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the men, who by this time had disappeared.

Sheriff Rogers took the papers himself and started in pursuit of the desperadoes. He overtook the two men just at dusk on the evening of June 26, five miles south of Glencoe. Riding up to them, he said: "Boys, I want you to go back to Glencoe with me."

"Well, we don't have to," said Musgrove, as he brought a rifle to his shoulder. Before Sheriff Rogers could say another word the tramps began firing on him, and he fell, his body pierced by five bullets.

The two tramps were captured twenty-four hours later by a posse of 500 men in a neighboring county and taken to Glencoe. The jail was surrounded by several hundred men, and a lynching would have taken place but for the prompt action of Gov. Clough, who sent out a company of militia from St. Paul just as the hanging was about to come off. The prisoners immediately were taken to St. Paul and put in jail there.

The trial of the two men for murder in the first degree opened here about two weeks ago. W. W. Erwin, a St. Paul lawyer, appeared for the defense. Erwin moved for separate trials, and the case of Musgrove was taken up first. The trial closed Thursday, and at 1 o'clock Friday morning the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree after being out eight hours. This, together with the fact that Cingmare's trial would have to take place in another county, owing to the difficulty of securing a jury, incensed a large portion of the community.

The mob came quietly upon the jail, overpowered the turnkey and guards, and with a sledgehammer beat down the cell doors and soon had custody of the men within.

Mrs. Cingmare, mother of one of the men, has been in this city for the last two weeks attending the trial. She knew nothing of the lynching until 6:30 this morning.

IS SHE A WIFE OR A WIDOW?

Strange Events Surrounding the Supposed Death of Robert Curry.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Robert Curry of 20 Frederick Street is in doubt as to whether she is still a wife or a widow. Her husband disappeared on Aug. 3, and it was believed he had gone to another city to look for work. On Aug. 10 an insane man, half nude, was captured by the Elizabeth police and sent to the Morris Plains Asylum. Two days later he died and was interred in the asylum cemetery.

Mrs. Curry, in scanning the newspapers, saw an account of the capture of the insane man at Elizabeth, and the description tallied with that of her husband. A picture of the missing man, which Mrs. Curry showed to the Elizabeth police, was identified as that of the man sent to Morris Plains. Mrs. Curry hastened with the picture to the latter place, and it was also identified there. She then had the body disinterred, and, although it was badly decomposed, she identified it as that of her husband. She wanted to have it sent here, but owing to the hot weather and the state of the remains, the authorities would not permit it.

Mrs. Curry returned to her home in her own belief a widow. There were two life insurance policies on her husband's life of several hundred dollars each, which she attempted to collect. The proof of death was insufficient, however, and the companies began an investigation. One of them became satisfied that Curry was dead and notified the supposed widow to call and get the money.

In the meantime Mrs. Curry had received a postal card from her brother-in-law in Allegheny City, informing her that her husband had been there. She notified the insurance companies, and they wrote for more positive information. She is now awaiting an answer, and is still in doubt as to whether or not she is a widow.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 6.—A freight train on the West Shore Railroad this morning ran into a washout, caused by last night's rainstorm, at Target Hill, near West Point. The engine was turned over and several cars were wrecked. Fortunately no one was hurt.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6.—Capt. John S. Rowe and Mr. William T. Oliver, neighbors and prominent citizens of Orangeburg County, in this state, had a dispute last night over a business transaction. Rowe shot Oliver and instantly killed him.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6.—Alonzo Sperling, thirty-five years old, died last night from wounds self-inflicted Aug. 25. Sperling was suffering from consumption. His brother, William E. Sperling, is a stock broker in New-York.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Sept. 6.—By the aid of chisels secured in some unknown way, John Love, who was awaiting trial for murder, escaped from the jail in this city last night, accompanied by five other criminals.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Sept. 6.—The steamer Baltic of the Great Northern Transit Company was burned to the water's edge yesterday at the dock here. She was rebuilt in 1889 and cost $35,000.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 6.—The fishing smack Saxon, which went ashore here last night near the point of the hook, proved a total loss.

WHY MR. BELMONT RESIGNS

ACTION FORESHADOWED ON HIS RETURN FROM CHICAGO.

Announced Then that He Would Support the Candidate Pledged to Sound Money and Democratic Principles if One Should Be Nominated—Democrats Who Went to Indianapolis Have No Desire to Create Disunion.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont yesterday made public the letter to Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, in which he resigns from the State Committee because of his inability to support Bryan and Sewall. The letter is as follows:

"J. W. Hinkley, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New-York:

"My Dear Sir: In placing my resignation as a member of the committee at your disposal, permit me to recall the fact that on my return from the Chicago Convention I deemed it my duty in an address to the Democrats of Suffolk and Queens Counties to give my reasons in full for my dissent from the action of that convention, concluding as follows: 'At the final analysis of the conditions in which our country now is, comes the critical question, How shall we vote in November? I shall not presume to suggest to any one how he should exercise his privilege of voting. My own conclusion is definite and fixed. It is to vote the Electoral ticket which I hope will be in the field standing for a Democratic candidate for President in whose unflinching courage and loyalty to the gold unit of value as prescribed by the law of 1873 and to Democratic principles I can have the most implicit confidence, and so with regard to candidates for Congress. In respect to State officers, and especially members of the State Legislature, the conditions should be the same. Remember the next Legislature will choose a United States Senator.'

What He Had Hoped for Attained.

"The Indianapolis Convention, in its selection of candidates for President and Vice President, and in its declarations of Democratic principles, has in every way fulfil'ed the hope I then expressed. It now remains for the Democracy of the State of New-York to select Presidential Electors, candidates for State offices, for Congress, and the Assembly.

"I assume that the approaching convention to be held at Buffalo will adhere to the platforms adopted at the convention held at Syracuse in 1895, over which I had the honor to preside, and at Saratoga last June, and to the attitude taken by the New-York delegation at the Chicago Convention.

"Our refusal to participate in the deliberations of that convention after the adoption of its un-Democratic and Populistic platform was a loyal interpretation of the trust imposed upon us by our State Conventions. It was also the expression of our determination not to surrender, at any time, the principles we were sent there to uphold, or to support any candidate representing and countenancing a betrayal of those principles.

Desire for Harmonious Action.

"I know that the Democrats of this State who took part in the Indianapolis Convention have no desire to create disunion in the party. On the contrary, they sincerely hope that united and harmonious action can be had on State and legislative offices. As for myself, I trust that you and I and all Democrats who have the interests of the country and of the party at heart will continue in this campaign, as heretofore, our united action for the maintenance of Democratic principles in defending the National and monetary integrity against attacks from whatever source. Sincerely yours. "PERRY BELMONT.

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1896."

The opinion was expressed yesterday that Mr. Belmont's action would have a good effect for the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

LOW TARIFF AN ADEQUATE REMEDY

Charles J. Patterson's Reasons for Voting for Senator Palmer.

Charles J. Patterson, Chairman of the Reform Democratic General Committee in Kings County, returned from Europe Saturday, and when asked what he thought of the political situation, said:

"It is the duty of every patriotic Democratic to give his hearty support to the ticket nominated at Indianapolis. Palmer and Buckner represent not only the cause of financial honesty, but the cause of conscience in politics before the entire Nation. Every Democrat who believes in sound money is invited to take his choice between his conscience and the cause of political regularity.

"Both Palmer and Buckner have been lifelong Democrats, and at all times consistent advocates of sound and honest money. They both represent the very highest type of the Democrat in politics, and they are the precise opposites of men like Bryan, Tillman, and Altgeld, who may be fairly said to represent an element which is destructive to public order and which menaces the good repute of our Nation, not only among our own citizens, but among the nations of the world.

"Tillman, Altgeld and Company naturally draw to themselves the support of Populists, Socialists, and Anarchists, whose professed object is to tear down in order to lay foundations for another building up. Palmer and Buckner represent the conservative section of the Democracy, far more numerous, more powerful, and more influential than the other. And they will draw to themselves the vote of all Democrats who do not desire to be confounded with the elements of destruction that surround the Chicago nominees and their platform.

Quack Remedies for Depression.

"That this division of the Democracy shall be fairly marked in this campaign is one of the necessities of the situation, and one of which the future prosperity of the country must come. For we will not see prosperity in any final shape until the country shall have rejected the nostrums now offered by both the Democratic and Republican regular organizations.

"The country is suffering from some commercial disease or disorder which restricts commerce, trade, and manufactures, and involves stagnation in business. The Democrats offer as a cure all the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in its relation to gold. A silver dollar 16 times as heavy as the gold dollar is worth, intrinsically, about 53 cents.

"If this Government coined such silver dollars redeemable in other silver dollars, no power on earth could make them worth more than their intrinsic value of 53 cents. No one would exchange for these dollars a gold dollar worth 100 cents, consequently when labor would be paid in silver dollars the laborer could only get 53 cents' worth of necessaries for them, and this would be cutting down their purchasing powers nearly one-half.

"It is said that wages would go up, but this has not been found to be the case in Mexico, in India, in China, and in Japan, where the value of the silver coinage for purchasing purposes has steadily declined and the wages of labor have not advanced. Mr. Bryan's argument that by the free coinage of silver we would raise the price of it so that it would be equal in value to gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 has not been sustained by experience. When the mints of India were open for the free and unlimited coinage of silver it did not prevent a decline in the value of silver, which caused the Indian rupee to fall from 28d. to 14d.

Send Gold to a Premium.

"The plan proposed by the Democratic Convention to coin 53 cents' worth of silver into a dollar would inevitably lead to a heavy premium upon gold, for then no one could get any gold except by buying it in the money markets. The Chicago platform does not involve the idea that the Treasury shall redeem the circulation in gold. Gold will, of course, be needed to discharge contracts which are payable in gold. To buy this in the market at a premium would still further emphasize the depreciation in silver and advance the price of necessaries when paid for in silver.

"This increase in the price of necessaries which Mr. Bryan so loudly proclaims as a benefit will have to come out of the depreciated silver dollar in which the wages of labor will be paid, and this without going into the other weighty reasons against the change ought to be enough to defeat its adoption. The laboring man will have to stand the loss arising from the depreciation of the currency.

"The Republican Party, in behalf of its adversary, in the offer of remedies for our distress, advances a proposition to restore prosperity by law, to be enacted in the shape of a high protective tariff. They are going to inaugurate prosperity by fettering trade and by preventing people from buying cheaply. They are going to raise prices also by the magic of a high protective tariff. Both parties seem to think that the more the poor man will have to pay for the necessaries of life the greater will be the prosperity of the country.

"The Republican Party thinks that by some means the high protective tariff will increase wages, although it has never done so when we had it and never had any tendency in that direction. The result of a high protective tariff has been that, instead of the goods being imported in the country, the laborers have been imported and paid the very lowest wages at which existence can be maintained.

Aliens and Low Wages.

"Foreigners have been brought in not speaking a word of our language, nor understanding a thing about our institutions. These have been employed at starvation wages in the protected industries. And in the face of these facts the argument is advanced that these industries should be protected in order that their owners might pay high wages to American workingmen.

"The truth is that neither of these remedies which are offered by the respective political parties will do anything but aggravate the present condition of things. It has been found in past history, and so it will always be, that prosperity can never be legislated into existence. The best things Legislatures have ever done have been to repeal restrictions upon commerce and industry and to permit men a free exercise of their talents in manufactures and in commercial transactions.

"It must be along the line of tariff reform and free trade that this country must progress in order to realize the possibilities of its most favorable situation and the great genius of its people. It is because the Indianapolis ticket is a sure means of opening a pathway in this direction that it is in my judgment the duty of all good citizens to support it.

"The election of McKinley seems in the present conjunction to be sure. He will so certainly carry the State of New-York that a vote for him by a Democrat is a vote thrown away. It is therefore not necessary to his success that any Democrat shall vote for him. What, then, shall the Democrat do with his vote to make it most effective in the causes of sound money and tariff reform? I assert that he can do nothing better with it than cast it for Palmer and Buckner.

Reaction Predicted.

"Assume that McKinley is elected, and assume that he has a working majority in Congress. He will either pass a high tariff bill or he will not. If he passes a high-tariff bill he will injure the country, reduce its trade, and further paralyze its industries. If he does not pass a high-tariff bill, he will discourage, if not disgust, a very large body of his supporters. In either event, there is almost certain to be created against him a serious reaction between now and 1900.

"If the Indianapolis ticket receives a very substantial vote which shows its friends to be a real power in the Nation, this reaction against McKinley will drive voters to the cause which Palmer and Buckner now represent.

"If Palmer and Buckner should receive an inconsiderable support, the reaction against McKinley will not take their direction, but will go to the Populistic section of the Democracy now headed by Mr. Bryan, and this will greatly add to the danger which exists that the free-silver theory will again be advanced, and perhaps successfully advanced, in 1900.

"The sure way to prevent this country from again being agitated with this most destructive discussion is to vote for the Indianapolis ticket."

OPPOSED TO REPUDIATION.

Congressman Bartlett's Position on the Financial Question.

Emphatic opposition to repudiation is the tenor of a letter which Franklin Bartlett, Representative from the Seventh New-York Congressional District, and a possible candidate for renomination, has written to Michael C. Murphy, Tammany leader in the First Assembly District. Mr. Bartlett, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, leaves no doubt as to his unswerving loyalty to the cause of sound money, and among other things says:

"Going, as we did, to Chicago as Democrats, we found ourselves not in a Democratic Convention, but in a convention controlled by Populists, and dominated to a large extent by a strong sectional feeling of antipathy to the North and East, and to this feeling must be attributed the advocacy of an income tax, just as in 1840 a direct tax on land was advocated on the plea that it would 'bring the North to the grindstone.'

"The wild assemblage, with mad acclaim, foisted upon the helpless Democracy the burden of a dishonest and anarchistic platform. The fatal features of this platform to which I especially object are the plank which advocates 'the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation'; that which condemns the issuing of bonds to uphold the National credit; that which attacks the Supreme Court for its decision on the income tax, and which threatens to pack the court in order to secure a reversal of its former decision; that which denounces the President for calling out the troops to suppress riot and insurrection, and which denounces the Federal Judges for granting injunctions against obstructing the mails and against destroying property, and that which proposes to change the life tenure of Federal Judges. Not one of these propositions had ever before found favor in a Democratic National Convention; they had only formed part of the creed of the Populists and Socialists.

At Tammany Hall, on the 4th of July last, I spoke at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, the Hon. Lemon Cummings. My speech was a vigorous protest against the free coinage of silver and an appeal for honest money and for the preservation of the present gold standard. My views on the money question remain to-day the same as they have always been. For years I have listened to the tireless and tiresome harangues of the free-silver men in Congress, whose speeches have never appealed to my reason or judgment, but have always seemed to me to be sophistical in reason and false in nature.

"The free coinage of silver means the repudiation of honest debts, the destruction of our National honor and credit, the reduction of the purchasing power of the dollar by one-half, while at the same time there will be no increase in the emolument of the laborer or wage earner. The laborer for his hire would receive no more than he receives to-day. With his wages he could purchase only one-half the commodities necessary for the sustenance of himself and his family, while many avenues of employment would be closed against him, owing to the natural cessation of employment through the unwillingness of employers to continue their business enterprises in a bankrupt country and under a government which fostered every attack upon capital.

"Mr. Bryan continually appeals to the toiling masses, and he often speaks of the plain people of the country. To my mind these appeals are unworthy. With the exception of a small number among our many millions, we are all toilers, whether we labor in the streets of crowded cities, in our offices, or workshops, or in the silver mines of Colorado, or in the wheat fields of Nebraska. He speaks of the plain people. In a Republic such as ours there are no plain people; there are no common people; all alike are equal; no one is common, no one is plain in that sense through which Mr. Bryan seeks to appeal to prejudice or envy by the creation of an artificial distinction.

"Animated by convictions such as these, which I have now outlined, and being clear and positive in my views, you can well understand that I am unwilling that there should be any doubt as to my position upon these great questions of the hour."

WILL DRAW A HEAVY VOTE

STRONG SUPPORT PROMISED THE INDIANAPOLIS TICKET.

It Will Be an Important Factor in the Central Western States—Illinois Sure to Go Against Bryan—Good Outlook in Missouri—Buckner's Great Popularity in Kentucky Likely to Affect Thousands—Both Candidates Vote-Getters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Reports which have been coming in from the West the last few days indicate that the ticket nominated at Indianapolis is to prove an important factor in the campaign. It will draw a great many votes away from Bryan in all the Central Western States, especially in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, where such votes are likely to count.

Congressman Treloar of Missouri, who has been here for a day or two, predicts that Gen. Palmer will poll between 40,000 and 50,000 votes in his State, and, if there had been any doubt about the way in which the State would go before, there is no longer any question about its casting its electoral vote for the sound-money candidate. Mr. Treloar says there is no possibility of a fusion between the Democrats and Populists in Missouri. The Democratic candidate for Governor is a banker, and there is a plank in the platform of the Missouri Populists which declares that they will not support any banker for office.

In Illinois great things are expected of the Palmer ticket. Gen. Palmer has been for years the most popular Democrat in the State, and his personal following is far greater than that of any other man in the State. His popularity is so extensive that it is feared it will be great enough in some instances to draw votes away from McKinley, but, in any event, it will attract thousands of Democrats, many of whom otherwise might have been tempted to vote for Bryan.

Ex-Congressman Cable and Controller Eckels, who were prominent in the Indianapolis Convention, believe there is no doubt whatever about the outcome in their State. Palmer is expected to poll a vote large enough to give the State to McKinley by a handsome majority.

In Kentucky the nomination of Buckner has put an entirely new face on the situation. Buckner is the idol of the ex-Confederates in the Blue Grass State, and it is expected they will rally about him now as they rallied about him thirty years ago.

THE OUTLOOK IN ALABAMA.

Silver Democrats Afraid of the Indianapolis Movement.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—In the Eighth Congressional District yesterday the National Democrats nominated W. W. Callahan of Decatur for Congress and J. C. Lester of Sheffield for District Elector. The Indianapolis nominees and platform were indorsed. Other sound-money nominations will be made in every district.

Fearful of the consequences of the Bryan and Watson ticket put out by the Populists last Thursday and of the provision made by the Republican State Committee the same day for the appointment of an Advisory Committee with plenary power to confer with the National Democrats with reference to co-operation on Congressional tickets, it is understood that National Chairman Jones has suggested that the silver Democrats follow the example of the Tennessee silver Democrats and offer to the Populists several places on the Bryan and Sewall ticket in exchange for their support.

Gen. Charles M. Shelly, who is to direct the silver Democratic campaign, returned to Alabama to-day with instructions, it is said, to open up negotiations with the Populists. The Populist leaders, on the other hand, say there will be no fusion unless Sewall shall withdraw in favor of Watson. Their State Committee last Thursday promptly squelched two or three members who were in favor of dickering with the Democrats.

The Populist campaign managers are strong Middle of the Road men, and have declared they prefer McKinley to Bryan and Sewall. If fusion shall be effected, timid sound-money Democrats who heretofore have supported the Chicago platform and nominees will join the Indianapolis movement. Silver Democrats have much cause for alarm, and show it.

Will Support Palmer and Buckner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—The Park City Daily Times of Bowling Green, which has been supporting Bryan and Sewall, came out yesterday for Palmer and Buckner.

McKINLEY TO TAKE A REST.

He Will Spend a Few Days This Week at Zoar, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Major McKinley will go to Zoar for a few days' rest this week. Zoar is a quiet and quaint religious community, twenty miles away, where the people own the property in common and are a law unto themselves. There is a pleasant, beautifully situated small hotel there, which will be placed at the disposal of Major McKinley.

Major McKinley said to-day he would drive to Zoar. Mrs. McKinley will go with him, and probably Capt. and Mrs. Heistand. Capt. Heistand is an officer in the regular army, who is devoted to Major McKinley, and who, at the latter's request, is acting as his confidential secretary during his leave of absence. Major McKinley does not expect to remain longer than two or three days in Zoar, as he has to receive some delegations the latter part of this week.

Delegations are coming to Canton in large numbers, and no day goes by without bringing letters of inquiry respecting dates for proposed visits. Major McKinley said to-day that while he always was exceedingly glad to have delegations come to Canton to see him, it would be more convenient if it could be arranged to have not more than two parties of visitors arrive on the same day.

The editors of Ohio will hold the annual meeting of their association in Canton Tuesday. They are to be addressed by Charles Emory Smith and other newspaper editors. They will call on Major McKinley, and he will make a speech to them. This will make the third editorial association to call on Mr. McKinley since his nomination. The others were the Michigan and West Virginia associations.

HE WILL VOTE FOR McKINLEY.

Populist Candidate for Governor of Vermont Turns Republican.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 6.—Col. Joseph Battell, who was the Populist candidate for Governor, announces that it is his intention to support McKinley for the Presidency.

He is the proprietor and editor of The Middlebury Register, and its next issue is awaited with interest. His total vote for Governor in the State was 339, about half the vote for the candidate in 1894.

Col. Battell, although at times erratic, is a bright, liberally educated man, a good writer and speaker. He attended the National Populist Convention, and made a glowing speech, predicting the defection of Vermont farmers for silver.

Virginia Sound-Money Democrats.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6.—The sound-money Democrats of Virginia propose that there shall be an honest election in this State in November. The impression prevails that gross frauds have been perpetrated in the black-belt counties in former years, but this year the sound-money Democrats hope to be able to persuade the election officers in those counties to do their duty and conduct the elections honestly and strictly in accordance with law. If this hope shall be realized, there is no doubt the sound-money men will give a good account of themselves in November.

Fusion Outlook in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 6.—Both the Republican and Populist State Committees will meet here this week. The Republicans will complete their State ticket. It is said they will take from it the name of Oliver H. Dockery, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and will nominate James M. Moody. Some Populists are on the Republican ticket, and there is considerable clamor that all these shall be taken off and a straight ticket put up. The Populists demand four Congressmen as the price of Electoral fusion. They are making a fight against Senator Pritchard and calling on their party to vote for no one for the Legislature who will not give a pledge not to vote for the re-election of Pritchard.

Nevada Populist Nominations.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 6.—The following nominations were made yesterday by the Populist State Convention: Presidential Electors—F. Dangberg, Douglas; George E. Peckham, Washoe; Charles H. Steele, Storey; Congressman—J. C. Doughty, Elko; Supreme Judge—B. F. Curler, Jr., Washoe. The nomination for Lieutenant Governor was passed.

Fusion Candidate in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 6.—The Congressional committees of the Silver Republicans, Populists, and Democrats of this (the Second) district held a conference yesterday. The Populists and Republicans last week nominated Judge Gregory, and the Democrats, through a misunderstanding with the other party managers, selected I. J. Dunn. The conference yesterday resulted in the nomination of Judge E. R. Duffie, a native of New-York State and at present a Judge of the District Court, as a fusion candidate.

Cattaraugus Democrats.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Cattaraugus County, held at Franklinville yesterday, nominated E. M. Bedford of Portville for Assemblyman and elected M. Jewell, P. T. Button, and John Hunt delegates to the State Convention. The Chicago ticket and platform were indorsed.

Would Not Indorse Mr. Laimbeer.

The colored Republican County Committee has refused to indorse Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer of the Twenty-seventh District for re-election because of some offensive remarks about the colored race which Mr. Laimbeer made several months ago. All the other Republican candidates, from McKinley and Hobart down, were unanimously indorsed at a meeting of the committee Friday night, but Chairman Butler and an overwhelming majority declared they would not vote for Mr. Laimbeer under any circumstances.

KATE SHERIDAN DEAD.

An Opinion Growing that She Was Maltreated.

The woman who said she was Kate Sheridan of 227 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and who was found last Thursday night at Lincoln Avenue and Southern Boulevard partially intoxicated and suffering from concussion of the brain, died yesterday in the Fordham Hospital. She was conscious at the hospital only long enough to tell her name.

The doctors at Fordham Hospital differ in opinion from the police. They say that her hurts could not have been caused by a fall. She had five scalp wounds distributed over her head. When asked how she got her injuries she told detectives who were questioning her that it was none of their business. The police appear now to believe that she was clubbed by somebody she still wanted to shield, and Detective Schermer of the Thirty-third and Reid of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with several others, have not ceased investigating.

It was learned that the woman once lived at the house of a Mrs. Roche, at 331 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Mrs. Roche decided that she could not endure the woman's conduct. Since that time Kate led the life of an outcast. A woman of her description and name has been arrested frequently for drunkenness and disorderly conduct by the police of Harlem.

The latest information about her movements up to the time she was picked up that has been got yet is that such a woman was seen by Keeper Gabriel Krutz staggering across Harlem Bridge toward Morrisania. Many homeless women come to the bridge in the early morning to wash at a hydrant near it.

A well-dressed, middle-aged man, who said he was a grocer from New-Jersey, called at the Morrisania Police Station last night and requested that Kate Sheridan's body be not buried until he had time to make funeral arrangements. He declined to say who he was. He said he had been separated from his wife for nine years, and that he has two grown-up daughters.

ALLEGED POLICE BRUTALITY.

Two Prisoners Show Evidence of Having Been Roughly Handled.

When Thomas O'Brien, fifty-six years old, of 227 East Seventy-fifth Street was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on the charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Policeman Louis Winter of the West Twentieth Street Station, he denied the charge and called the attention of Magistrate Cornell to his broken nose, which he said had been caused by a blow from the policeman. O'Brien is employed as watchman by an asphalt company. Some pavement was being laid Saturday afternoon at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and a beam had been placed across the street to keep teams off the new pavement. Winter told O'Brien to move the beam. He refused, and Winter kicked the beam from its supports. O'Brien says he stooped down to replace the beam when the policeman struck him. Winter denied the story, but it was substantiated by two witnesses, who said Winter struck O'Brien without any provocation. O'Brien was discharged.

Patrick Ryan, twenty-five years old and homeless, had a scalp wound four inches long, both eyes blackened, and numerous bruises on his face and body when he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with disorderly conduct by Policeman Essig of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Essig said that Ryan had struck him a terrific blow in the face when he arrested him for creating a disturbance at 56th Street and Seventh Avenue. He denied striking Ryan, but the latter alleged that the policeman had knocked him senseless with his club. Ryan was placed under $200 bail to keep the peace.

Suffering from Blood Poisoning.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Sept. 6.—Ex-Postmaster W. W. Banta of this place was taken to the Hackensack Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from blood poisoning brought on by a broken thumb, which was injured about three weeks ago while trying to catch a ball that was thrown at him by some small boys. Banta received the ball on the thumb of his right hand, and the thumb was broken between the first and second joints. It did not heal up as quickly as was expected, but kept getting worse, and had a bad effect on Banta's physical condition, so much so that he has fallen away to almost half his former size. Yesterday, when he was taken to Hackensack to have it dressed by Dr. McFadden, he was taken to the hospital, where it was thought he would have to have the thumb amputated, and it is also said they think blood poisoning has set in, and fear he may lose his life.

For Sick Headache
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It removes the cause by stimulating the action of the stomach, promoting digestion and quieting the nerves. *.*

ANOTHER STATE SCANDAL

GOV. EVANS OF SOUTH CAROLINA DISCLOSES IT.

Accuses Officials Connected with the Dispensary of Improper Practices—Commissioner Mixson and His Son Charged with Accepting Rebates from Whisky Dealers on Account of Sales Made to the State—Statement of the Evidence.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 6.—One of the biggest State scandals since the days of reconstruction in South Carolina was discovered last night by Gov. Evans. If his statement is correct, the dispensary system has been as good as a gold mine to those in charge of it.

Gov. Evans for a long time has been in possession of the information he has given out. The Governor's exposure was due to the fact that he had been goaded for not denying a charge made on the stump in his campaign for the Senate that he had said Tillman has lined his pockets with liquor rebates. This thing acted so strongly upon the former friends of Evans and Tillman that defeat threatened the former in the race for the Senate. The election will take place Friday.

Evans held off until 1 o'clock this morning, when he came out with a denial of the statement. He explains that he held back the denial upon bad advice, and then proceeds to make his revelations.

Presents to Father and Son.

Commissioner Mixson and the Commissioner's son, an official court stenographer, are the objects of his charge. The Governor asserts that presents were sent Mixson by whisky houses, and that Mixson's son also accepted valuable presents. He called up Mixson, he says, and warned him that the dispensary would be abolished if any scandal ever was connected with its management.

"Shortly afterward," his story runs on, "Mr. Scruggs, the bookkeeper, reported to me that from letters he had received and opened in Mixson's absence in the course of business, and other suspicious circumstances, he was satisfied that Mixson was dealing with certain whisky houses exclusively and was obtaining rebates in consideration thereof. I replied to him that he was a State officer as well as Mixson and Tompkins, and that if he saw anything going wrong that it was his duty to inform me and to secure the evidence to convict them. Mr. Scruggs reported to me that he was satisfied he could secure the evidence to convict these men if I would allow him to leave the State. I replied to him that he could go whenever and wherever he pleased on such a mission."

After telling of his discovery that Mixson was paying higher prices to one house than other houses offered the goods for, the Governor tells of a visit of Mixson's son to Cincinnati, where he was entertained by whisky people. Then he proceeds thus:

Evidence Found in Cincinnati.

"But to return to the efforts of Mr. Scruggs to catch the guilty parties. Mr. Scruggs proceeded to Cincinnati and returned with evidence, as he assured me to convict Mixson of having received rebates from the Live Oak Distilling Company. Upon his return he saw Mixson and Secretary Tompkins before he did me, and they immediately came up to the Mansion and stated to me that Scruggs had been to Cincinnati and had returned with evidence that Mixson's son had received thousands of dollars from Peebles & Co. and the Live Oak Distilling Company, and asked me what to do.

"I told them if Scruggs had told them that he had evidence to substantiate it, the best thing to be done was to see Mixson's son and get him to tell the truth. They left with this determination, and the next morning Mr. Tompkins came to my office and wrote on a slip of paper that the boy had confessed everything and had gotten the money. Mixson soon called upon me and stated that the boy had confessed, but that he (Mixson) was as innocent as a lamb.

A Letter of Confession.

"He produced a letter from the boy, in which he confessed and deplored the fact that he had brought disgrace upon his father and family, and had left home never to return. I was moved with sympathy for them, and told Mixson to see the boy and not let him run away. I said that if Mixson was innocent, the boy had been overreached by whisky drummers.

"I was called to New-York on business for the State, and stopped in Washington and told everything to Senator Tillman. Tillman suggested that Mixson should resign. I returned and told Mr. Tompkins what Senator Tillman had said, and we agreed upon that policy, but thought it best to wait until further developments.

"Mixson came to me afterward and stated that he was innocent, and his friends had told him not to resign. I replied to him that the Board of Control could only remove him for cause, and that if he could show his innocence that we could not remove him. I saw Mr. Tompkins and he agreed with me in this, and stated to me that Mixson's friends had advised him not to resign. I told Mr. Norton that I feared that something was going wrong at the dispensary, and I wanted him to stand by me in my action if the issue came. He replied that he would do so. Mr. Scruggs has never handed me the written evidence, but the boy's confession made it unnecessary to require it.

Recommendation to the Legislature.

"The meeting of the Legislature came, and I determined in the absence of proof direct against Mixson to drop the matter, but to take away from him any chance of temptation, and recommended that the entire control be taken from his hands and from the hands of State House officers and place in the hands of a board, consisting of five members elected by the General Assembly."

Gov. Evans says further:

"I may have made a mistake in not giving this exposé sooner, but I have been deceived by these people and badly advised by my friends, who assured me that the public took no stock in their statements. I may be criticised for not replying sooner, but I have injured no one save myself.

"It is with great reluctance that I do this now, because I know how it will be used by the enemies of the dispensary law and the reform movement. But in justice to my friends and the public I make this statement. The parties connected with this matter are not interested in this primary, but have another tribunal to which they can and must appeal."

Mixson's Counter Charge.

Commissioner Mixson and his son tonight make statements. The latter acknowledges that he collected for his brother $740.50 in whisky rebates from the Live Oak Distilling Company, but says their father knew nothing of it.

Col. Mixson, in his card, accuses the Governor's brother of a disposition to enter into the business of which his son is accused, and declares that several of the Governor's statements are false. Mixson, in his card, also says: "Now, since Gov. Evans accuses me so lavishly of geeting public money, will he tell us how he ran up his expense account against the dispensary under the following circumstances:

"In March, 1895, while he was in Washington, I sent him by express papers to go before the Internal Revenue Collector to have twenty barrels of whisky released which had been seized by the United States Government. On his return he made an expense account of $150, approved it himself, and received warrant for same. The records in the dispensary show this."

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Tampico Aug. 29, via Havana Sept. 3, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. was reported outside the Bar at 1:35 A. M. Sept. 7.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New-Orleans Sept. 2, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle, was reported outside the Bar at 1:40 A. M. Sept. 7.

EXPECTS TO BE ELECTED.

Bryan Professes to Believe He Will Be the Next President.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Milwaukee giving an interview had by its correspondent with William J. Bryan, the free-silver candidate for the Presidency. In the interview Mr. Bryan says:

"I feel confident of carrying New-York State. About my election I have never had any doubt. I have always felt that the American people know that bimetallism is for their best interests.

"Knowing this, they will vote the silver ticket rather than perpetuate the gold standard."

BIG RECEPTION PLANNED.

Bryan to be Welcomed Effusively at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 6.—Bryan's friends in this city propose to give him a great reception on his arrival here Tuesday. The Bryan party will reach here at 10 o'clock A. M., most of the members of the silver Notification Committee, it is supposed, being on the same train.

At the station a procession will be formed to escort Mr. Bryan to his residence, a mile distant. Marching clubs composed of men of the candidate's political faith will be numerous, and many bands of this city and from over the State will help to swell the crowd and the chorus of noise.

The notification will take place at the State Capitol grounds in the afternoon. Mr. Grant of Ohio will make the principal address at that time, but it is expected that Senator Teller also will be present and speak.

There will be more marching and music in the evening, and some extemporaneous speeches. Many excursion trains will be run to the city during the day. Polk County Populists have chartered a special Union Pacific train, and will bring all it can carry.

Candidate Bryan Goes to Church.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6.—Mr. Bryan spent a quiet day at the residence of E. C. Wall, Democratic National Committeeman from Wisconsin. He attended service in the morning, with Mrs. Wall, at Emanuel Presbyterian Church. He will leave Milwaukee at 7:15 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will reach Chicago at 9:30 o'clock.

Want Mr. Bryan's Visit Postponed.

The date fixed for William J. Bryan's next speech in New-York, Sept. 28 or 29, will be changed if Tammany's request counts for anything. The Tammany Committee on Organization will meet Sept. 23. As the braves want to have their local ratification meeting before Mr. Bryan comes, J. C. Sheehan, it was learned, telegraphed to J. K. Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, Saturday, asking that the date of Mr. Bryan's coming be postponed.

HUNGARIANS AND KOSSUTH.

Birthday Anniversary Celebration Well Attended.

The memory of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was honored yesterday in this city.

All the Hungarian societies joined in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the famous revolutionist, which is Sept. 18. It was, however, convenient to them to anticipate the date.

The principal celebration took place at Terrace Garden Theatre. The features of it were the presentation of a Hungarian play, "The Three Kazmers." There were also a banquet and a ball. The celebration was under the auspices of the New-York Hungarian Society and the Theatrical Amateur Association.

There was a large attendance of Hungarians of this and other cities, and nothing marred the entertainments. The play was agreeably acted, and it was prettily staged. At the banquet there were no set speeches, but a toast was drunk to the memory of Kossuth. Dancing continued until an early hour this morning.

The New-York Hungarian Society was founded by Hungarian refugees, who came to America with Kossuth, and it was consequently befitting that it should lead in paying tribute to the memory of the valiant soldier and statesman. The society holds three annual ceremonials. The first takes place March 15, which is the anniversary of the day on which the Hungarian revolution began; the second is held March 20, in commemoration of the death of Kossuth, and the third is generally Sept. 18, in honor of his birth.

In addition to the Hungarians of New-York, who were in attendance, Hungarian societies in Yonkers, Bridgeport, Newark, and Passaic were represented by large delegations.

TROUBLE FOR MR. ST. JOHN.

Fault Found with His Management of Silver Campaign.

Chairman Jones of the Bryan National Committee will arrive in this city to-day or to-morrow, and the enemies of W. P. St. John will make a strong effort to have him retired from active service at headquarters and have Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland appointed in his place.

Irving H. Munford, a lawyer of 18 Broadway, who is conspicuous in silver circles in this city, last night declared with emphasis that Mr. St. John must go.

"Mr. St. John," Mr. Munford said, "has muddled everything since he undertook to manage affairs here. He is responsible for the failure of the Madison Square Garden notification meeting and for the failure of wealthy men to contribute to the party's treasury. He doesn't know how to treat friends of the silver cause, but insults them and gives them the cold shoulder. He ought to be retired. William F. Sheehan should get off the National Committee."

It was said last night that David Moffat, the Colorado silver mine owner, had contributed $100,000 to the silver cause, and that "Silver King" Stratton of Montana had given $50,000, and that the expenditure of those amounts should be accounted for.

FOUR RUFFIANS ARRESTED.

Ida Marsh's Experience with a Colored Burglar in the Night.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—Ida Marsh, the sixteen-year-old daughter of William Marsh, a photographer, of Homestead, awoke about 2 o'clock this morning, feeling a hand clutching at her throat. She opened her eyes and saw a negro standing over her. He told her that if she made an outcry he would knock her brains out. But she managed to shake off the hand on her throat and scream.

Her father, who was sleeping in the room, went to her assistance with a revolver. The intruder leaped from the second-story window. His foot caught on an electric light wire and he fell headlong to the ground. Both his arms were broken, his right leg injured, his head and face cut, and he is now in the county jail, along with three others, charged with being accomplices. A fifth man escaped.

The leader was Isaac Mills, and the others were James Johnston, a Homestead barber; Henry Armstrong, and an unknown colored man. The arrests were made on information furnished by a colored boy who slept in an adjoining house, from which an entrance to the Marsh house was effected.

Fireworks To-night at Manhattan.

Pain's carnival of fire, postponed at Manhattan Beach on account of the storm Saturday night, will be given to-night.

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THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Prospect of a Heavy Vote and Decreased Democratic Majorities.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 6.—The Arkansas State election, to be held to-morrow, has awakened far more interest than any election here since the war. While all indications point to the success of the Democratic ticket, it is predicted that it will fall far short of its boasted majority of 50,000.

The Republicans have a good ticket in the field, headed by H. L. Remmel, one of the best business men in the State, who has been holding joint discussions with Col. Daniel W. Jones, the Democratic nominee.

The Populists, in order to preserve their organization, nominated Abner W. Files for Governor. The State organ of the Populists urges all fair-minded free-silver Democrats to vote for Bryan and Watson, claiming that Watson is the logical running mate of Bryan, who has long "been recognized by the Populist Party as advocating those measures for which we contend." Arkansas has a large sound-money element, composed of men who will vote the independent Democratic ticket.

State and judicial officers, including Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, half the members of the State Senate, 100 legislative Representatives, and county and township officers, will be elected.

At Democratic headquarters in this city most encouraging reports have been received from every section of the State, and it is believed that a heavier vote will be polled this year than ever before. Two years ago the total vote polled at the September election was 126,986. Gov. Clarke received 58.91 per cent. of the aggregate, or 74,809 votes; Remmel (Rep.) received 20.55 per cent., or 26,085 votes, while Barker (Pop.) received 19.31 per cent., or 24,541 votes. At the September election of 1892 the total vote cast was 156,180, and Gov. Fishback received 57.70 per cent. of the aggregate, or a total of 90,115.

More Republicans Going In.

The rapid settlement of Arkansas by Northwestern emigration will increase the Republican vote of the State fully 10 per cent., and it is claimed by Republican Committeeman Henry M. Cooper that at least 50,000 Republican votes will be polled

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

JOHN R. GENTRY'S RISE TO HARNESS-RACING FAME.

The Bay Stallion Had Been Gradually Getting into Championship Form Till the Record Breaking at Fleetwood Track—His Failures to Win in the West Had Disappointed, However, Even His Trainers—Best Horses to Race East.

Among the many notable performances of the harness horses this year the battle of the pacers at Fleetwood Park last Wednesday furnished what is likely to stand as the most sensational feat of the season. As the annual visit of the crack campaigners to the metropolis brought the Grand Trotting Circuit of 1896 to a close, the contest takes precedence of anything that happened during the Summer tour which began nearly two months ago.

All along the line from Michigan to the Atlantic coast the top sawyers of the pacing brigade have proved the star attraction. They brought a profitable crowd for the opening day at Detroit, even with Robert J. and Joe Patchen in the stable, while such lesser lights as Frank Agan, Rubinstein, W. W. P., and Saladin furnished the sport. The field in the open class at Cleveland was a much more select one since the champion and his famous black rival had their first tilt of the year on the Glenville course. When it was over the honors went to an outsider, for Frank Agan proved faster than either Robert J. or Joe Patchen, and the first miles of the season below 2:04 were scored in the off-hand victory secured by the short-bred Indiana pacer.

A Surprise at Columbus.

Though the free-for-all at Columbus, Ohio, during the first week in August did not have the Patchen horse as a factor the struggle between the two geldings, with Rubinstein as the third member, had a most unexpected result. Frank Agan was looked on as an almost certain winner, but at the end of four terrific heats, the last one in 2:02¾, the fastest of the lot, Robert J. had fully atoned for his failure at the Forest City. Then there was a lull in the Grand Circuit, so far as the lightning members of the pacing division were concerned, and it was not until the scene changed from Indiana to Massachusetts that they reappeared. In the meantime there was a one-sided affair at Buffalo, where Frank Agan had surrendered to his former conqueror, but the meeting of the cracks on the new breeders' track at Readville, near Boston, quite overshadowed the race that preceded it.

Up to this time John R. Gentry had been playing a modest part, having been kept out of the select company ever since he made so indifferent a showing against Joe Patchen at Chicago in June. After his first great performance in 1894, when he placed the record for stallions at 2:03¾ in a race at Terre Haute, this horse had been regarded as the coming champion. He had a flight of speed that no other pacer could approach, and it was confidently expected that when he met Robert J. the king of the sulky would be dethroned by the younger pacer.

Gentry was then five years old, and his record just referred to was two seconds below what Robert J. had scored at the same age. Before they came together at Nashville, in October, the little gelding had defeated all the other cracks and held the honors both against time and in a race. Joe Patchen had made him step the three fastest heats at Indianapolis, including one in 2:02½, which is still the race record, so that John R. Gentry was the only one left to dispute the right of the Eastern-bred champion to the supreme sovereignty of the sulky. Both pacers were in what seemed to be perfect form on that clear, crisp October day, when the contest took place at Cumberland Park. The stallion was then owned by a firm of breeders in North Carolina, and the Southern contingent was naturally largely in sympathy with him. He had quite a following as well among the keen-eyed turfmen who make the annual pilgrimage with the harness racers, and the first test confirmed their good opinion. That is, Gentry fairly beat Robert J. as they raced through the long level home stretch at Nashville, but the stupidity and bungling of the men intrusted with deciding the finish made the result a tie. Disgusted with this decision, McHenry, who drove, and Scott, who managed the stallion, refused to start him again, and the much-talked-of encounter between the fastest pair on the turf was a fizzle.

The Race at Philadelphia.

Later in the season, after returning North, the rivals met again at Philadelphia, but Gentry had injured his leg on the Southern trip, and was not able to carry his speed. The men who had selected this marvelously swift pacer as the prospective 2:00 performer and the only horse likely to defeat Robert J. did not despair by any means, and he was prepared for fresh conquests last year. He had not come into McHenry's care until the Missouri turfman, John R. Gentry, for whom he was named, had sold the pacer to Messrs. Holt and Scott of Durham, N. C., in August, 1894, for $10,000. Up to that time he had been handled by Ramey, who drove him after a hap-hazard fashion, letting his great pupil rush away with a long lead, so that he could pull him up and jog under the wire with the reins in one hand, and looking back at the slower field. This is the sort of education that takes away from a horse's race quality, and the two trainers who have had Gentry since he left his first teacher found him greatly handicapped by the effects of this bad instruction. His wonderful flight enabled the stallion to win several of his engagements last year, but whenever the met Robert J. his star went down.

With Joe Patchen, the honors were about divided, though the big black horse was able to take the measure of the champion as well not only through the early part of the Grand Circuit, but on the Fall trip through the South and West. His failures against the kingpin of the pacers rather discouraged the owners of Gentry, and they decided to dispose of him at public sale last Winter. As he still held the record for stallions, the horse did not go begging when offered at Madison Square Garden, and it cost William Simpson of this city $7,600 to become the possessor of the fastest harness racer that ever changed hands at auction.

A New Trainer Secured.

The new ownership brought with it a new trainer, for W. J. Andrews of Buffalo had been engaged in 1894 for three years to look after the fliers that the New-York fancier had collected. It was no novice who was intrusted with the further development of the handsome monarch among performing sires, for Andrews had secured the world's record with Mascot in 1892, and had made a brilliant campaign for Mr. Simpson during the two seasons he looked after the latter's stock. There were few, however, who believed that this clever, painstaking young reinsman could improve on a horse that came from a past-master of his craft like McHenry, and the first part of this season seemed to confirm that opinion. Before he left Buffalo, where the preparation for the campaign was made, Gentry had all his former speed, but the doubt was regarding his ability to race. When he was beaten by Joe Patchen at Washington Park even his trainer was discouraged, but he did not entirely despair.

Instead of asking the horse to go on fighting when his heart was not in the struggle, Andrews began to give Gentry steady work with a runner hitched to a sulky as his companion. The result was that the pacer freshened up at once, and during the meeting at Red Oak, Iowa, he went against time, and reduced his own record to 2:03¼. When the other cracks were hard at it in the early weeks of the Grand Circuit, Gentry was taking a post-graduate course and gaining courage with every lesson. At Columbus, Ohio, he had another tilt with the watch, and clipped another quarter of a second from his mark. This he accomplished on a track that, though lightning fast earlier in the week, had got a thorough soaking the night before the trial, and the footing was by no means as lively as it had been. During the same meeting, two days before the great contest between Robert J. and Frank Agan, Gentry surprised the camp followers and the "railbirds" by stepping a quarter in 0:29¾, finishing strong even at that terrific clip. Still, his new trainer waited patiently, and did not ask Gentry to meet his former conqueror until they reached Boston. On the loose, cuppy footing of the recently finished course near the Hub the stallion was somewhat handicapped, yet he was so close to Robert J. in the first heat that the majority of the spectators thought he won it. The mile was at the moderate rate of 2:07¼, but the next time Gentry revealed his improved form by closing a gap of three lengths and forcing Robert J. out in 2:05¼. In this heat the winner covered the last quarter in 29¾ seconds, so that Gentry must have paced it nearly a second faster.

Gentry's Time of Triumph.

Being unsuccessful, this wonderful burst of speed was lost sight of, but Andrews knew that his time of triumph was at hand. As he gave Gentry his pipe-opener at Fleetwood last Wednesday the stallion pleased him more than ever before, and when the trial came the patient vigil of two months or more was richly rewarded. With it the dream of 1894, when the horse was selected for a long price as the one likely to beat Robert J., finally came true. Nothing but the presence of Joe Patchen was wanted to round out the victory, and it is doubtful whether the sable warrior would have been able to remain in the race as long as Star Pointer did, for he was sick and sore at Boston.

A more thorough reformation in a horse that seemed to have lost his courage and stamina when the season opened could scarcely be imagined than was seen when John R. Gentry faced his old foemen again. The fact that he had to make the best average for three heats shows that both Robert J. and Agan were in fighting trim. The amazing part of it is that this time should be possible over such a course as that at Fleetwood. Even with the short cut in the third quarter, where there is a deep curve to avoid the jutting point of rocks, the track is not considered to be in it with any of the modern ones found at Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Lexington, and other places where records have been smashed of late years.

The three miles at the rate of 2:03 5-12 can only be accounted for by reviewing the gradual return to form which John R. Gentry began in July and completed on his second appearance in the metropolis. Rather curiously, he has in the meantime lost the empty honor of the stallion record against time, which Joe Patchen secured during his starring tour through Maine by turning the track at Rigby Park, near Portland, in 2:03. Compared with the magnificent effort of putting in three heats very close to those figures against such horses as opposed the other stallion last week, Patchen's performance makes a champion only in name.

Coming Important Meets.

The completion of the Grand Circuit tour does not end the labors of the crack steppers, as there are several important meetings to come. This week most of the big stables are at Providence, where the sulky plays a leading part at the Rhode Island State Fair. Later in the month there are further opportunities for bread-winning in the vicinity of Boston, including Mystic Park and the model half-mile course at Combination Park, near by.

The New-England Breeders' Association will hold its second meeting on the new course at Readville from Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, and at the same time there is a six days' card at Louisville. Then comes the great carnival at Lexington, which will close the busy season for most of the first-class horses, though the managers of the tracks in and about the Hub contemplate going on until the snow drives them into Winter quarters.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Horses That Will Run To-day—The Stake Events.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club will begin its Autumn meeting of sixteen days at the Gravesend track to-day, racing beginning each afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. So successful were the hurdle races at the Spring meeting that the club has decided to have two of these each week during the meeting. Following the example of the other tracks, there will be but four days' racing each week, Mondays and Fridays being the off days, excepting this week, when Tuesday is an off day because Monday is a holiday.

Dates set for the decision of other stakes during the meeting are as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 10—Algeria Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, five furlongs; Greenfield Stakes of $1,500, for three-year-olds, six furlongs.

Saturday, Sept. 12—Willow Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs; First Special of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a quarter.

Tuesday, Sept. 15—Bay Shore Stakes of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs; Parkville Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, one mile.

Thursday, Sept. 17—Flatland Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds, five furlongs.

Saturday, Sept. 19—Seashore Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, five furlongs; Brookwood Stakes of $3,000, for three-year-olds, one mile and an eighth.

Tuesday, Sept. 22—Youthful Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs; Atlantic Stakes of $2,000, for all ages, five furlongs.

Thursday, Sept. 24—Speculation Stakes of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile.

Saturday, Sept. 26—Billow Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, five furlongs; Fulton Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, one mile.

Tuesday, Sept. 29—Neptune Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds, six furlongs; Culver Handicap of $2,000, for all ages, six furlongs.

Thursday, Oct. 1—Woodlawn Handicap of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile; Seabreeze Stakes of $1,500, for three-year-olds, one mile.

Saturday, Oct. 3—Holly Handicap of $2,000, for two-year-olds, five furlongs; Oceanview Handicap of $2,000, for three-year-olds, one mile and a sixteenth.

The meeting is to be essentially a bookmakers' meeting, as is shown by the fact that, aside from the two stakes—The Oriental Handicap and the First Special, each at a mile and a quarter—there are no races at over a mile and an eighth. This is, however, in accordance with modern sporting ideas as to a quick run for one's money. The preponderance of five and six furlong dashes will please the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association, for there is no game so favorable to them and so certain to result in the bowling over of favorites as these short dashes with big fields of horses.

After the Brooklyn meeting, which closes Oct. 3, there will be a six days' meeting at the Aqueduct track. Then on Tuesday, Oct. 13, the horses will move to Morris Park, and wind up the racing season in this State on Tuesday, Nov. 3, election day.

The entries for the races to be run this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For all ages; highweight handicap. Hanwell, 132 pounds; Rubicon, 129; Lady Diamond, 123; Beldemere, 122; Bonaparte, 117; Galilee, 112; Hazlet, 110; Zanone, 108; Karma, 105; Graziosa, 104; Medica, 98; Marsian, 97; Religion, 96, Dorothy, 92; Cassaopia, 90; McCreedo, 90; Dolando, 82.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Gotham, 115 pounds; Belmar, 110; Urania, 107; Captive, 105; Cromwell, 103; Sun Up, 100; Ingomar, 97; Arapahoe, 97; Formal, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Prospect Stakes of $3,000, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Ogden, 118 pounds; George Rose, 111; The Friar, 111; Divide, 108; Suisun, 108; Rhodesia, 108; Cleophus, 108; Bannock, 100; Virginia Water, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap of $3,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Fiving Dutchman, 125 pounds; Buck Massie, 124; Ben Brush, 109; Keenan, 104; Ramiro, (by Gano, 97; Dutch Skater, 95; Belmar, 95; Long Beach, 95; Connoisseur, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Tom Cromwell, 105 pounds; Doggett, 106; Brandywine, 105; Strathrol, 108; Dewdare, 108; Argentina, 92; Kingstone, 92; Nick Johnson, 92; Cassette, 92; Madge D., 92; Telegram, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Divide, 112 pounds; Remp, 104; Tragedian, 104; Ludwigshafen, 104; Drought, 108; Lithos, 98; Passover, 98; Russler, 98; Slowpoke, 98; Trayant, 97; Celoso, 97; Suisun, 95; Clymena, 95; Gray Bird, 95.

WESTCHESTER RACING STAKES.

Conditions of Some of the Big Events That Will Close To-day.

Entries for an important lot of stakes to be run at the Westchester Racing Association's track will close at midnight to-night. Chief of these to breeders of racehorses is the National Stallion Race of $20,000, which is to be run at the Spring meeting of the association in 1898. It will be for two-year-olds, progeny of stallions nominated for the race, and will be run over the last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. The cost for the nomination of a stallion, which carries with it the right of any of his get to make a foal entry in December next, is $50, or in case the stallion has not sired a winner prior to Dec. 1, 1896, $25. One-half of the money accruing from these subscriptions is to be divided between the owners of the sires of the three placed horses in the race in the proportion of 25, 15, and 10 per cent. Nominations of stallions only will close to-day. On Dec. 1 next entries of foals sired by the stallions subscribing may be made at $10 for each foal, which is the only forfeit up to Dec. 1, 1897. If foals are left in after that, by which time there will be ample time to try them as yearlings, a further subscription of $25 is required, with a third, this time of $50, on May 1, 1898, which carries them up to the day of the race. The starting fee for the race will be $150 additional. The association guarantees that the stake shall be worth $20,000, of which amount $1,000 is to go to the nominator of the winner, $1,000 and 30 per cent of the starting fees to the owner of the second horse, $500 and 20 per cent. of the starting fees to the owner of the third horse, 25 per cent. of the stallion subscription fees to the nominator of the sire of the winner, 15 per cent. of the same to the nominator of the sire of the second horse, and 10 per cent. of the subscription to the nominator of the sire of the third horse. All of the balance goes to the owner of the horse that wins the race. The stake, novel in many of its details, is one especially encouraging to breeders, and should enlist a good list of subscriptions, which may be made by any person whether he owns a stallion or not, though the owner of the sire is, of course, entitled to a priority in nominations.

At the same time there will also close nominations for the thirty-third renewal of the Belmont Stakes for three-year-olds, to be run in 1899, the nomination now closing being at $10 each for foals of this year. There will be a supplementary closing for yearlings Aug. 15, 1897, at $25 each. The race will, under the new conditions, become the real Derby of America, even though the distance is a bit short of the English race, being at a mile and three-eighths, over the hill, about a furlong short of the Epsom Derby distance. It has been restored to a race without penalties or allowances, colts to carry 122 pounds, geldings 119, and fillies 117. Mr. August Belmont has again liberally offered to add to the stakes a piece of plate of the value of $1,000. By the conditions the winner of the race will receive a sum equal to all the entrance fees and forfeits, plus $3,500 added by the association and the plate offered by Mr. Belmont, but less $1,000, which is to go to the nominator of the winner of the race, whether or not he be the owner at the time of the running. The second horse is to receive $1,000 and two-thirds of the starting money, ($150 each,) and the third horse $500 and one-third the starting money. This will make the stake one of the most valuable of the year for three-year-olds, aside from the prestige which will come from the winning of the event.

Other stakes to close are the Juvenile of $5,000, at five furlongs; the Fashion, of $3,000, for fillies, at one-half mile; the Eclipse, of $10,000, at five and a half furlongs, all for two-year-olds, to be run at the Spring meeting of 1897; the Nursery, of $5,000, a handicap for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse Course, to be run at the Autumn meeting of 1897; the Withers, of $5,000, and the Ladies, of $3,000, both for three-year-olds and to be run over the Withers mile at the Spring meeting of 1898.

Entries for a hurdle selling race, at two miles; a hurdle handicap, at two miles and a half, and for steeplechasers at three and four miles, to be run during the Fall meeting, will close at the same time. These are to be run under the auspices of the New-York Steeplechase Association during the meeting of the Westchester Association this fall.

Additional entries may be made to the following starters of the Westchester Racing Association, which had their first closing in February last:

For Two-year-olds.—Nursery, $4,000, Eclipse Course, 30 entries; White Plains Handicap, $4,000, Eclipse Course, 25 entries; Champagne, $1,000, seven furlongs, 24 entries; Rancocas, $2,000, Eclipse Course, 31 entries.

For Three-year-olds, (to be Run on Tuesdays.)—Jerome Handicap, $2,500, one mile and a quarter, 12 entries; Hunter Handicap, (fillies,) one mile and an eighth, 11 entries; Morris Park Handicap, $2,000, one mile and a half, 9 entries.

For Three-year-olds and Upward, (to be Run on Saturdays.)—Manhattan Handicap, $2,000, one mile and a quarter, 18 entries; Municipal Handicap, $2,500, one mile and three-quarters, 17 entries; Turf and Field Club Handicap, $3,000, two miles, 14 entries.

For All Ages, (to be Run on Saturdays.)—Bronx Highweight Handicap, $2,000, six furlongs, 22 entries; Westchester Highweight Handicap, $2,000, six and a half furlongs, 23 entries; Fordham Highweight Handicap, $2,000, seven furlongs, 28 entries.

Entries for all these stakes may be made with H. G. Crickmore, clerk of the course, 173 Fifth Avenue, New-York City.

THE LUCKY HORSE OWNERS.

Amounts Earned by the Racers at Sheepshead Bay.

During the meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which closed on Saturday last, 86 races were run on 18 days. In these 280 horses competed for a total of $141,937. The owners who won more than $1,000 were the following:

Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount Won.
Marcus Daly	2	2	1	$48,440
M. F. Dwyer	9	5	3	6,885
P. Dunne	7	2	4	6,020
C. T. Patterson & Co.	1	1	2	5,956
J. M. Murphy	4	..	4	5,050
J. W. Rogers	1	2	2	4,523
A. H. & D. H. Morris	1	1	1	3,500
Brookdale Stable	3	1	..	3,120
W. C. Rollins	2	2	1	3,095
C. Fleischmann & Son	3	5	3	3,000
F. L. Parker	2	5	3	2,892
W. S. Hobart	3	2	1	2,330
J. E. Seagram	2	2	..	2,265
W. M. Wallace	2	..	3	2,200
Jere Dunn	2	..	..	2,170
J. R. & F. P. Keene	1	3	6	2,110
R. L. Rose	1	..	..	2,000
J. C. Cahn	1	1	..	1,950
W. Lakeland	1	1	1	1,900
J. J. McCafferty	2	1	1	1,840
Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.	2	2	1	1,675
Cambridge Stable	3	..	..	1,650
J. H. McCormack	1	..	1	1,575
Dwyer Brothers	1	2	2	1,540
D. Gideon	2	2	2	1,440
W. A. Chanler	2	..	1	1,325
Erie Stable	2	1	1	1,310
W. C. Daly	1	4	3	1,230
Santa Anita Stables	1	2	4	1,185

STATE MEET RUN TO-DAY.

A Big Party Expected to Wheel to the Cycle Races at the Beach.

There was a little too much rain yesterday, even for the most enthusiastic of cyclists, so the big division run preliminary to the annual Fall State race meet, which takes place at Manhattan Beach this afternoon, had to be postponed. It will be held this forenoon, and judging from the requests sent last evening to Capt. George H. Greenia of the South Brooklyns to hold it, if possible, to-day, it will be even a bigger affair than was at first anticipated. The storm kept thousands of Greater New-York cyclists, who had planned two-day trips into the country, at home, and many of these will doubtless swell the procession which Chief Consul Potter and Capt. Greenia will lead to Coney Island.

The rendezvous for those going to the run will be the South Brooklyn Clubhouse, at 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. An early lunch will be served there to all, and a Labor Day punch, warranted to slake any thirst, will be on tap from early morn. The original run programme will not be carried out, for it will be impossible to go to Bath Beach and return to the track in time for the races. That part of the programme will, therefore, be cut.

Leaving the clubhouse at 10 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the line can be formed, the pedalers will wheel over the famous cycle path to Coney Island. The sights of this remarkable resort and a swim in the ocean will amuse the visitors for a short time, after which the run will be resumed to the Manhattan Beach track. A caterer will be on the grounds, and nobody will be compelled to go hungry. The races will begin at 3 o'clock.

In addition to the card of seven events there will be trials against time, and exhibitions of trick and fancy riding. Prof. Schackleton's Military Band will give a concert in front of the grand stand, beginning at 2:15 o'clock.

President Obermayer, former President L. S. Harrison, Secretary Macdonald, W. H. Nash, Capt. Greenia, Vice President Bruner, Joseph Girard, Jr., Thomas Murphy, E. P. Liesegang, and a host of others prominent in the affairs of the club welcomed the callers at the cozy clubhouse yesterday. Everything about the place bore a gay appearance. There were flags all over the façade of the building, and the interior was decorated from floor to ceiling. Many out-of-town cyclists are here to attend the races, and a score or more were among the callers at the club yesterday.

Sibley and Owen, the famous tandem team, will represent the club in the double-machine race.

Trains will leave for Manhattan Beach to-day from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 12:30, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, and 2:40 P. M.; from the foot of Whitehall Street boats will leave as follows: 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, and 2:40 P. M. The race track can be reached also by the trolley as well as by the Culver Road, from Brooklyn. Admission to the grand stand will be only 50 cents, and to the bleachery 25 cents. Only the box seats will be reserved. Complete arrangements have been made for checking wheels at the track.

The police championship has excited no end of interest, and should furnish an exciting struggle between the cycle police of New-York and Brooklyn.

The leading entries in the four championships on the racing card are as follows:

One-Quarter-Mile State Championship.—Wallace H. Owen, S. B. W., Brooklyn; B. C. Fuller, L. W., New-Durham; John H. Lake, H. W., Port Richmond; William Bonds, New-York City; E. G. Krumm, R. W., New-York City; George L. Guillon, W. C. C., New-York City; A. S. Jungkind, R. W., New-York City; Charles Bischoff, Jr., S. B. W., Brooklyn; B. T. Allen, L. W., Bath Beach; F. D. White F. D. C., Lynbrook; F. A. Nagel, R. W., New-York City; W. K. Sibley, S. B. W., Brooklyn; E. C. Wentling, Y. M. C. A., Syracuse; W. A. Brown, R. W., New-York City; H. K. Roe, Patchogue, L. I.; B. L. Hunter, Brooklyn; J. H. Carlsen, C. W., Brooklyn; W. A. Barbeau, R. W., New-York City; J. Brown, M. B. C., New-York City; H. K. Bird, N. Y. A. C., Newburg; W. D. McGurn, Brooklyn, and J. P. Meyers, S. B. W., Brooklyn.

One-Mile Metropolitan District Messenger Boys' Championship.—C. Snyder, New-York City; A. B. Dayton, New-York City; R. Pattison, New-York City; C. H. Tisserand, Jr., New-York City; E. C. Wentling, New-York City; M. Phelan, New-York City; W. F. Harnach, New-York City; W. E. Harris, New-York City; W. J. Fallon, New-York City; W. Ludwig, New-York City; F. W. Daly, New-York City; A. Green, New-York City; W. D. Colb, New-York City; J. O. Pennock, New-York City; J. Devlin, New-York City.

One-Mile Police State Championship.—O. J. Finn, Brooklyn; W. Fullerton, New-York City; George McKay, New-York City; H. M. Neggesmith, New-York City; Hugo Von Rodeck, Brooklyn; G. W. Brown, New-York City; S. A. McElroy, Brooklyn; D. Murphy, Brooklyn; J. Schuessler, New-York City.

Two-Mile State Championship.—W. H. Owen, S. B. W., Brooklyn; H. K. Bird, N. Y. A. C., Newburg; W. A. Barbeau, R. W., New-York City; F. D. White, F. B. C., Lynbrook, L. I.; W. A. Brown, R. W., New-York City; J. P. Meyers, S. B. W., Brooklyn; H. C. Fuller, L. W., New-Durham; B. T. Allen, L. W., Bath Beach; W. K. Sibley, S. B. W., Brooklyn; J. H. Lake, H. W., Port Richmond, S. I.; H. R. Roe, Patchogue; J. W. Judge, R. W., New-York City; William D. McGurn, H. W., Brooklyn; S. Walsh, New-York City; W. L. Losee, S. B. W., Brooklyn.

A large number of novices are carded for the opening event, and for the one-mile scratch all the cracks of this section are in the list. The two-mile tandem handicap with Barbeau and Brown of the Riversides on the mark of honor should furnish a pretty struggle.

THE HILL-CLIMBING CONTEST.

Cyclists Who Will Strive for Fame To-day up Eagle Rock Hill.

Before noon to-day some sturdy wheelman of the metropolitan district will have fairly climbed into fame. The Manhattan Bicycle Club's hill climbing contest, on Eagle Rock Hill, in West Orange, will have been decided before that hour, and the winner known. While the entry list is not particularly large, there are among the intending competitors, not a few who have fairly "lived on the hill" in training for the event, and a record that will supplant "Hal" W. Greenwood's long standing figures, 7:37, is a certainty. Judging from private performances, it will not be surprising if the old record is lowered three minutes. The entrants are: William Adams, Keystone Bicycle Club, Paterson; Thomas Dunn, Yonkers Bicycle Club, Yonkers; Adolph Oatman, Manhattan Bicycle Club, New-York; Leon Jeanne, Arcanum Wheelmen, Jersey City; Harry Trippett, Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair; H. A. Meyers, Brooklyn; Albert Shave, Yonkers; H. A. Downee, Bloomfield; A. B. Banta, Hackensack Wheelmen, Hackensack; P. H. Johnson, East Orange Cyclers, Newark; R. G. Betts, Manhattan Bicycle Club, New-York; G. D. Smith, Montclair; P. C. Hardifer, Passaic; George Reith, Harlem Wheelmen, New-York; William Richter, New-York City; F. J. Nassoy, Newark; R. E. Roome, Newark; A. Michael, Iroquois Wheelmen, Jersey City; Warren Lyon, Montclair.

The officials will be as follows: Referee—P. Anthony Brock, President Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs; Timers—M. L. Bridgman, Metropolitan Bicycle Club; W. V. Belknap, A. W.; Starter—Charles H. Budd, A. W.; Clerk of Course—Joseph Oatman, Manhattan Bicycle Club; Chief Umpire—W. E. Scudder, J. C. C. W.; Chief Scorer—W. J. McCormack, Manhattan Bicycle Club.

The start will be made at 11 o'clock, in front of headquarters, the "L. A. W. Retreat," (Bramhall Park Hotel,) at the foot of the hill. The contestants will be dispatched singly at one minute intervals.

The ride to Eagle Rock is one of the pleasantest hereabouts, the view from the hilltop suggesting Switzerland. It is somewhat remarkable that so few New-Yorkers have visited the spot. By wheel it is best reached via the West Forty-second Street Ferry to Weehawken, thence over the meadows to Carlstadt, Rutherford, Bloomfield, Montclair, to West Orange, where the hill is situated. This route is some nineteen miles distant from New-York, but is over good roads. If a shorter ride is desired a train can be taken to Newark, and follow Bloomfield Avenue to Montclair, where turn left to either Harrison Street or Mountain Avenue, which lead directly to the hill. By rail, Llewellan Station on the Erie Road is nearest the scene of the contest, which, by the bye, is the first of the sort to be held in recent years.

May Have a Tandem Division.

Entries for the second annual century run of the Metropolis Wheelmen are being received in large numbers, and from all appearances the affair will be a success. Badges and checking coupons will be ready for mailing in a few days. Louis Rauschkolb, who successfully managed the Gramercy-Metropolis century of 1895, has been selected as Captain and Chairman of the Century Run Committee. He has selected one of the best teams of pacemakers in this vicinity, namely, Charles P. Staubach, Captain of Company E, Eighth Regiment; George C. Wheeler, Manhattan Bicycle Club; "Tom" Ward, Riverside Wheelmen, and Adolph Stahl, Greenwich Wheelmen. The Captain states if a sufficient number of entries of tandem teams are received he will form a separate division for them, with pacemakers in charge. Entry blanks can be had by addressing Henry Barr, Secretary, 146 West Twenty-fifth Street, care of Metropolis Wheelmen.

Atalanta Boys on a Long Journey.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—President E. Allen Smith, C. M. Wright, "Count" Olozaga, W. Halsey Smith, John Utter, and Frank Leffingwell of the Atalanta Wheelmen of this city are now on what will probably be the longest tour for so large a party that ever left Newark. From Albany, to which place they went by boat they are to commence their tour awheel, going north through Troy and Arlington, and on to Hartford, Vt., following the Connecticut River to Mount Jefferson, crossing the White Mountains at that point, to Shearbourne, N. H., from which point they will pass through a number of small villages before reaching Bangor, Me. The journey will then be continued to Eastport, where the cyclers will ride through some of the wildest country in New-England. From Eastport the wheelmen will go by steamer to Portland, and after seeing the sights there and taking a run to Old Orchard Beach, will return home by the Maine Steamship Line. They expect to be gone about two weeks, and as all are good riders a pleasant trip is anticipated. The whole route is through a most beautiful country, although quite mountainous, but the roads are fine, and the cyclists expect to make good time.

Bicycle Couriers' Progress.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The bicycle relay riders who are bringing a message from The San Francisco Examiner to The Journal in New-York reached this city at 9:20 P. M. Rain has delayed the riders, though good work has been done over heavy roads. With the roads in a bad state, the packet bearing the message will not be delivered in New-York till early to-morrow evening.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Only one big cycle meet is scheduled for the metropolitan district for the holiday. Being the State meet, it possesses more than usual interest. At Paterson the Tourist Cycle Club will hold a set of races, and there will also be meets at Poughkeepsie and Newburg. The hill-climbing contest of the Manhattan Bicycle Club will take place on Eagle Rock Hill, at Orange.

—With indications for pleasant weather, Labor Day should see a great turning out of cyclists. The long rain has doubtless made the country roads very muddy, so a large majority of the club runs will no doubt be confined to the finer roads and paths in the metropolitan district. The Coney Island cycle path should be in good condition, despite the trenching.

—An active Winter season is anticipated by the Harlem Wheelmen. They will give a series of receptions, and are planning for several club tournaments. Their handsome home, at 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, is specially adapted to the requirements of a large club, being one of the finest in the city.

—Little Michael of Wales, who is probably the most remarkable cycle racer in all Europe, arrived on the Tuetonic last week, and immediately left for the big tournament at Springfield. He will return here next week, and possibly may be seen in racing togs at Manhattan Beach.

—The attractive list of races scheduled for the meet at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, last Saturday night will be run off at that place on Thursday night. The entries in both the professional and amateur events will hold over for that date.

—Whelpley, Green, Carlson, Babcock, Lippman, Glassel, and Thompson will represent the Greenwich Wheelmen in the tournament of the Quill Club Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach on the 18th and 19th insts.

—Brooklyn friends of Chief Consul J. B. Potter announce that he is shortly to become a benedict.

—"Wally" Edgerley of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, now in the South, has sent his clubmates a young 'gator. The Locker, the club's journal, says it is an interesting addition to the furnishings of the parlor.

THE AUTUMN SWEEPSTAKES.

Annual Race of the New-York Yacht Club to be Sailed Next Week.

The Autumn sweepstakes of the New-York Yacht Club will be sailed on Tuesday, Sept. 15. The classification and cups added by the club will be: Schooners, Class 2 and all above, $250 cup for first, $125 cup for second; Class 3 and all below, $200 cup for first, $100 cup for second. Single-masted vessels and yawls, Class 5 and all above, $170 cup for first, $80 cup for second; Class 6, $150 cup for first, $70 cup for second; Class 7, $125 cup for first, $50 cup for second. For a first prize two or more must start; for a second prize three or more must start.

Capt. John R. Drexel offers a cup for the schooner making the best corrected time. Capt. M. C. D. Borden offers a cup for the single masted vessel or yawl making the best corrected time. The courses for schooners will be Course 1, and for single-masted vessels and yawls Course 2.

As soon as the yachts sailing the sweepstakes have been sent away, a special race for thirty-footers owned by members of the club will be started. Entries will close at the clubhouse at 3 P. M. Sept. 10. The course will be an eighteen-mile triangle in the lower bay, starting from Buoy No. 13. A $100 cup will be given to the first, if two or more start; $75 cup for second, if three or more start; $50 cup for third, if five or more start. The Cepheus (iron Steamboat Company) will leave Pier 1 Hudson River at 9:45 A. M., and will land at the same point returning. Members can obtain tickets from the Superintendent, at the clubhouse. They can also obtain extra tickets for guests at $2 each.

LARCHMONT'S FALL REGATTA.

Fifty-six Entered to Race on the Sound To-day.

Fifty-six yachts are entered in the Fall regatta of the Lachmont Yacht Club. The start will be made at 11:30 o'clock. Following are the entries:

Schooners.—Special, Class A—Ramona, Intrepid; Class B—Colonia; Class D—Amorita, Quissetta.

Sloops.—Class 5—Uvira, Choctaw, Awa; Class 6—Norota, Eidolon; Class 7—Infanta, Cymbra; Class 8—Dragoon, Acushla, Adele.

Special Class for Yawls.—Pawnee, Sultan, Audax, Yram.

Special Class (Thirty-Footers.)—Musme, Departure, Hera, Mal, Argonaut, Raccoon.; Class 9—Ninita, Muriel; Class 10—Virginia, Bogie, Eos, Agawam, Hyale.

Catboats.—Class 11—Dosoris II., Exonian, Oconee, Uarda; Class 12—Weasel, Jonquil, Presto, Grace Win or Lose, Drift; Class 13—Tom Boy, Osprey, Violet, Edwina, Zelica, Brant; Class 14—Dorothy, Ione, Gosbird, Ida K.

Class 16 (Twenty-one-Footers)—Cella, Vaquero, Houri.

Half-Raters.—Class 17—Die Hexe, Yola.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Passed East—Steam yachts Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton, and Lorna, W. L. Stow. Schooner yacht Avalon, L. F. Leland.

Passed West—Steam yachts Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Emeline, Gouverneur Kortright, and Viva.

Schooner yachts Arethusa, Col. Cornelius McLean, arrived here this morning from Larchmont.

At Anchor Off Whitestone, L. I.—Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt. Schooner yachts Columbia, J. De F. Junkin, and Carrie, I. J. Merritt.

Left This Afternoon for Larchmont.—Schooner yachts Viator, A. J. Morgan; Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw; Alcaea, L. W. Clark, and Colonia, Clarence A. Postley. Cutter yacht Huron, Edward S. Hatch.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Yachts arrived today: Steamer Narada, T. R. Walters; Sultana, John R. Drexel, and Enterprise, A. J. Cassatt, and sloop Liris.

Newark, 16; Wilmington, 3.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—Vaudeville—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Herrmann—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—The Liar—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00. Rice's Evangeline—3:45 and 8:45. Rice's Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Pittsburg—10:15 and 3:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1896.

THE PATH OF DUTY.

In the meanwhile, the utterances of the candidates and proffered interpretations of the platform, as well as the possible action of other political bodies with which the Democratic Party is not in sympathy, will tend to bring the path of duty clearly into view. In these circumstances, I recommend, after consultation with many leading Democrats of the State, that no definite political action be taken until the assembling of the State Convention.—[Chairman J. W. HINKLEY to the Democrats of New-York, July 17.]

Surely by this time an ample and revealing light falls on the path.

There is the lamp of reason, trimmed by knowledge and lit by cogitation. A man who has mastered the sound principles of government and finance and has thought much about their working ought in two months to have come to a full apprehension of the dangers that inhabit the Chicago platform. To him the path of duty must be distinctly visible.

There is the inextinguishable light of party faith that flamed up at Indianapolis the other day. Its rays illuminate the whole land, dispelling the shadows that lengthen out all ways around the bonfires of Populism. Those who profess to be Democrats cannot mistake the path while that light shines.

There is the red torch of BRYAN that flares and hisses as he swings it about under the Western sky, "unsteady, unsafe"—so Gov. FLOWER has described it. That shows the other path that sane men may shun it, the path that leads sheer down to political death and destruction.

There is the guttering candle of expediency. It throws its beams not far, and often burns so fitfully that one were safer in the dark—a poor sort of light at best. But it is quite bright enough to show the path of duty to him whose feet really seek it.

The intelligent and reasoning man, the loyal adherent of party, the good citizen, and the anxious politician have thus the light they need, each his own, to bring the path of duty clearly into view. Why should they go floundering toward Buffalo through bogs of doubt and stumbling along the crooked pathways of indecision when the open highway of duty, safe and convenient for travel, plainly marked by the guideposts of morality and wisdom, thronged with good company, and revealed throughout its length by all the light in the sky, stretches straight away before them?

BRYAN THEN AND NOW.

For some years, and up to a comparatively recent date, Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN vigorously opposed in and out of Congress the protectionist tariff policy, mainly upon the ground that it increased the prices of the necessaries of life and other commodities. Those prices, he contended, ought not thus to be increased. The farmers, he said, should enjoy the advantage to be derived from lower prices. His demand in those days for the repeal of legislation which increased the cost of the necessaries of life is curiously at variance with his arguments now for a very great addition to prices and his demand for legislation that shall bring about such an increase.

He was accustomed to assert then that the farmer could be helped only by a reduction of the tariff tax upon the things which he must purchase, or by a bounty. In the House of Representatives he said, only two years and a half ago:

"You cannot help a farmer except by a bounty, and no one proposes to pay a bounty on agricultural products. The farmer can be aided only by a reduction of the taxes on what he buys.

"I will not attempt to justify a bounty on anything. I believe it to be utterly indefensible in principle and vicious in practice." [Speech of Mr. BRYAN, Jan. 13, 1894, Congressional Record Appendix, Page 227.]

The farmer could be helped, not by free coinage of silver that should double the price of his products and reduce his mortgage by one-half, but only by a reduction of the prices of things bought by him, or by a bounty, which Mr. BRYAN then regarded as "utterly indefensible in principle and vicious in practice," although he urged in his speech at Madison Square that no one ought to complain about the bounty which the free coinage of silver would bestow upon the owners of silver mines. No one should "be deterred," he remarked then, "because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owner" as the result of his promised immediate increase of the market value of silver to "$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold."

Mr. BRYAN'S opinions two years and a half ago concerning the influences and conditions which determine the prices of American grain were also at variance with those he holds now. In the House, on Jan. 13, 1894, he said:

"The export price of wheat in 1891 was 93 cents a bushel; in 1892, $1.03, and in 1893, 80 cents. The export price of cornmeal and wheat flour rose in 1892 and fell in 1893. The high price of certain agricultural products, as every one knows, was due to the short crops abroad. * * * These figures show that the price received for the great staples of agriculture in the United States depends upon the price in foreign markets."

"They [the Republicans] tried to blind the eyes of the farmers by raising the tariff on the great articles of export, whose price, fixed in foreign markets, cannot be raised or lowered by a tariff imposed upon them here." [Speech of Mr. BRYAN, Jan. 13, 1894, Congressional Record Appendix, pp. 224 and 226.]

He was not then pointing to an alleged uniformity in the decline of the prices of wheat and silver, and the fact that the price of American wheat is fixed in foreign markets was clearly perceived by him. No reference to an "appreciation of gold" as the cause of a decline or to debasement of the currency as a remedy.

Mr. BRYAN also expressed in Congress his opinion as to the cause of the fall of prices. We have heretofore quoted a part of the following paragraph, which is published in The Congressional Record under the headline, "What Reduces Prices," written by the orator himself:

"You must attribute it [the reduction of the price of certain products of manufacture] to the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do to-day with one man what fifty men could not do fifty years ago. That is what has brought the price down in this country and everywhere, and so far from the protective tariff helping it, it has stood as a bar and prevented us, step by step, from taking advantage of the inventive genius of other countries. It has compelled us, each time and all the time, when it has benefited a protected industry, to pay more for those same things than the people elsewhere." [Speech of Mr. BRYAN, March 16, 1892, Congressional Record, Vol. 23, p. 2,363, daily edition.]

Mr. BRYAN was not willing then that protective duties or any other artificial restraint should interfere with that progressive lowering of the cost of the necessaries of life which has been caused chiefly by the application of inventive genius to manufacturing and agricultural processes and to transportation problems. But now "inventive genius" has been displaced in his mind by "appreciation of gold" and "robber syndicates." Now he would make "the common people" happy by doubling the cost of those products by which life is sustained and taking away half of the value of their invested savings. What will be his opinions two years hence?

SECURITIES FROM EUROPE.

A correspondent inquires as to the sources of information on which we based an estimate of the amount of American securities returned from abroad since 1890, in an article of the 25th ult. The estimate was based on reports of a number of banking houses engaged in this line of business. They are necessarily approximate only. They are confirmed, however, by a statement from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States, entitled "Imports and Exports, 1791-1895, and Exports of Domestic Manufactures of the United States, 1885-95," the showing being as follows:

	Exports Merchandise.	Imports Merchandise.
1890	$857,828,684	$789,310,400
1891	884,480,810	844,916,196
1892	1,030,278,148	827,402,462
1893	847,665,194	866,400,922
1894	802,140,572	654,994,622
1895	807,538,165	731,969,965
Total	$5,319,931,573	$4,714,994,576

	Exports Gold.	Exports Silver.
1890	$17,274,491	$34,873,929
1891	80,381,654	22,599,088
1892	50,195,327	32,810,559
1893	108,680,844	40,737,319
1894	76,978,061	50,451,265
1895	60,468,481	47,295,286
Total	$405,959,858	$228,759,346

	Imports Gold.	Imports Silver.
1890	$12,943,342	$21,032,984
1891	18,232,567	18,026,880
1892	49,030,454	19,955,086
1893	21,174,381	23,193,252
1894	72,449,119	13,286,552
1895	36,384,760	20,211,179
Total	$210,883,623	$115,705,933

These figures show the excess of merchandise exports as $604,936,997. This balance in the natural course of trade, had there been no ulterior influences, should have brought about a large importation of gold; but, instead, during the same period we had a net export of gold amounting to $195,076,235 and a net export of silver amounting to $113,053,413. These sums, added to the excess of exports of merchandise, amount to $913,066,645. It is thus evident that this balance of merchandise, silver, and gold was met by an equal amount of securities returned to us, an opinion in which authorities in the financial world generally agree.

MR. McKINLEY'S PLEDGES.

Two inquiries are constantly being made by Democrats who have not yet made up their minds to vote against BRYAN, and both relate to the election of MCKINLEY, which they rightly regard as the only probable alternative to the election of BRYAN. One is: "How can we, sincere believers in a tariff for revenue only, help in the election of the most narrow and obstinate of high protectionists?" The second is: "What can we hope for in the reform of the currency from a President who in the past has been an advocate of free silver, a supporter of the Sherman purchase law, a critic of those who voted to repeal it, and who will be constantly tempted to trade some sort of silver legislation to get the high tariff on which his heart is set?" We fully appreciate the embarrassment of those who are troubled by such questions as these, and we sympathize with the distrust that is inspired by the past conduct of Mr. MCKINLEY and of the party under the control of what may fairly be called McKinleyism. But the men who are at this late date seriously considering such questions are singularly short-sighted and take in a lamentably small part of the present situation.

As to the tariff, we have long regarded it as the second most important of the questions that have come before the American people since the war issues were out of the way. But it is just as clearly beneath the money question in importance as it is above others. It affects only very indirectly the vast field of domestic commerce in which trade is absolutely free. It is, moreover, a question that, even if the Republican Party be placed in complete control of the Government, is not likely to give rise to serious legislation for at least two years, and even then is not nearly so likely to lead to radical measures as would have been the case four years ago. But if it were entirely certain that Republican success would be followed by the re-enactment of the McKinley law, or something even more radical, at an extra session of Congress, by the 1st of July, 1897, we should regard such a result as infinitely preferable to the trouble that would follow before next January the mere election of BRYAN in November. The evils of McKinleyism differ, not merely in degree, but in kind, from those inevitably involved in Bryanism. There is all the difference between them that there is between an annoying attack of influenza and a stroke of paralysis.

As to Mr. MCKINLEY'S record on the silver question, it is, up to the adoption of the Republican platform, about as bad as it could be. When it was a question with the Republican Party whether Mr. MCKINLEY should be named on a platform corresponding to that record, we did all in our power to expose his weakness. We have nothing to take back of what we said then of his errors or of the cowardice that kept him silent while the nomination was dangling before his eyes. But he was named on a platform which distinctly did not correspond to his record, and since then, in his letter of acceptance, he has given explicit pledges as to all doubtful points. In the first place, it must be remembered that we now have the gold standard, that we are buying no silver, that every dollar of our currency is kept at par with gold. The Bryan platform and his own threats require an aggressive policy, a revolutionary policy, in this matter. The issue, then, is between keeping our present system safe and sure or upsetting it with silver monometallism. The latter BRYAN'S election beyond all doubt would do. Would MCKINLEY'S election do the former?

His platform requires it and his pledges promise it. In his letter of acceptance he explicitly repeats that "until an international agreement can be reached every interest requires us to maintain our present standard." Now, the present gold standard can be imperiled only (1) by free coinage, (2) by ceasing to maintain all currency at a parity with gold, (3) by some such compromise as the silver-purchase law. On every one of these points Mr. MCKINLEY is firmly, plainly, securely pledged. (1) The Republican Party, he says, "will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which inevitably would follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1." (2) Referring to the maintenance of the silver dollars at a parity with gold, he says: "The Government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have." Again: "The Government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it so far has sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity." Still again: "It is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the Government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican Party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy."

(3) Mr. MCKINLEY points out that all the efforts of the United States Government to advance the price of silver have been futile. And he asserts that the Republican Party "has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States, acting apart from other Governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line."

These pledges Mr. MCKINLEY could not break or evade without weakness and baseness, of which we believe him absolutely incapable.

THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE.

The apparently successful application of lockjaw antitoxine to a patient in the Fordham Hospital was reported in our columns yesterday. This antitoxine is produced by the method used in the manufacture of antitoxine for diphtheria. Lockjaw is an infectious disease and has its characteristic bacillus, the introduction of which into an open wound causes the malady. The record of cases here and abroad in which this serum has been used indicates that it is effective when applied before the disease has become firmly seated.

We also referred a few days ago to what is reported to have been a successful use in Amoy of an antitoxine serum, produced in the same way, for the relief of persons attacked by "plague," the remedy having been manufactured by a French physician in Tonquin. It may be recalled that the characteristic bacillus or germ of "plague" was first discovered by the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. KITASATO. For several months we have heard nothing about the work which KITASATO has been doing in the hospital and laboratory supported for him by the Japanese Government. As it was asserted last year that he had perfected and used with success antitoxine serums for leprosy and cholera, European and American health authorities should inquire as to what he has accomplished.

Additional statistics are published concerning the experiments of Dr. HAFFKINE in India with injections of cholera poison designed to protect persons exposed to cholera infection. The reports accessible some months ago were by no means convincing as to the value of these injections, but as the number of persons treated increases—it is now said to be nearly 40,000—the evidence of the efficacy of the method becomes more satisfactory. Inoculated persons do take the disease and die of it, but the percentage of these unfortunates is very small as compared with the percentage of associated and uninoculated persons who become infected. A careful inquiry as to conditions of exposure might, however, reduce the apparent value of such evidence.

An investigation is to be made in Paris by a competent committee concerning the effect of Dr. CROTTE'S treatment for the cure of consumptives. This treatment does not involve the use of an antitoxine serum. The patient inhales a powerful antiseptic in gaseous form and electricity is also applied. The reported beneficial effect in about 600 cases has attracted the attention of eminent authorities, and the merits of the treatment will soon be ascertained.

IN DARKEST PEEKAMOOSE.

The impact of the irresistible WARD upon the immovable DIMOCK, to Peekamoose the direful spring of woes unnumbered, sylvan goddess, sing. Which one of the elves that haunt those wooded glens first put these twain at variance? Was it some nymph whose round limbs, surpassing the sculptor's art, set WARD raving and stirred a fever in the unwonted veins of DIMOCK? Was it a mocking and hairy satyr that impelled them, unknowing, to engage in competitive fish lies?

For DIMOCK was at Peekamoose seeking repose and WARD the earth when there broke out between them wrath and rough words. Thus WARD: "Let me not find thee, old man, among the hollow Catskills, whether hanging round the Cabin now or returning hereafter, lest splintered teeth and broken bones befall thee." And DIMOCK went not away, but sat him down in the Cabin and wondered what WARD would do next, and swore. But while halting Themis held up the even scales between these two, WARD sniffed the scented gale and reached for his gun. Was it orange blossoms? Must he bear a new plague of trespassers? What evil-minded foe had sent a bride and groom to intrude upon his domain? "Phoebus Apollo! There's KELLY on the lake," and adown the stony path plunged headlong, while within the thicket the ears of rabbits stood erect at his language. Round the leafy shore he raged, and the basin of the lake echoed to his bellowings as with threatenings of sudden death he commanded that KELLY reel in his unauthorized line and get hence. But this one replied with jeers and taunts and the lively imagery of modern impudence, and as the angry eye of WARD traveled along the leveled weapon KELLY likewise drew his own gun, lest the drop should be had upon him unawares. Then parleyings and profanity, the shrieks of women and showers of stones, a fainting bride, a truce, dinner, and hatred therewith.

But, say, Goddess, why do grim-visaged war and J. Q. A. WARD. with wrinkled front, ravage dewy Peekamoose? Why dost permit practitioners of the gentle art to be affrighted out of their natural and seemly epidermis by armed sculptors and their retinues that leap unheralded from out the wood, asserting seigniory over the teeming waters and with powder and ball preparing to maintain the same?

The unsuspecting angler projects his feathery lures far over the bosom of the lake, and, slowly retrieving with deft wrist, achieves the desirable high back cast. Again the resilient rod divides the still air with soft swish, and, lighter than thistle down, first of all the flies, the invisible leader next, and then the bellying line fall on the rippled surface. As the panther, lank with fasting and with vigils, ambushed at the edge of the shaded pool, leaps forth upon the luckless doe, so with sudden rush rises the great trout to seize the fly. The deep swirl, the straightening line, and the loud reel proclaim the strike. If then the inopportune WARD, with far-darting Winchester, prancing along the shore with most unpious and ex parte assertion of territorial rights still sub judice, intervene between the angler and his just spoil and heave large stones, who shall thenceforth say that Peekamoose has charms that make of it an angler's paradise?

THE PENSIONER'S DOLLAR.

"You say you want a little about the old soldiers. Well, my friends, the crisis which is approaching now, the question before the country now, appeals to the old soldier as much as it did in 1861. I am not afraid that any man who risked his life in his Nation's behalf is going to be influenced by the arguments that are addressed to the soldiers now by the financiers," &c., &c.—[Mr. BRYAN, at Milwaukee, Sept. 5.]

Not one word in answer to the question whether the purchasing power of the monthly pension payments to 970,000 pensioners would be reduced by the free coinage of 16-to-1 silver dollars. Not a word as to the effect upon pension payments hereafter, of the "extermination" of the "200-cent dollar" because it is worth too much and buys too much.

We do not assume that veteran soldiers are thinking of nothing but pensions, but they should compel Mr. BRYAN to say frankly what would be the effect of free coinage upon the pensioner's dollar. Make him answer the question one way or the other. A frank answer would be interesting to many other persons in addition to those whose names are on the pension rolls.

Instructions for BRYAN, SEWALL, and the Chicago platform ought to be part of the business of every county convention in New-York this week.—The Journal.

How much more honest, straightforward, and worthy of respect is the course our silver neighbor advises than the miserable, shuffling, cowardly device of indorsing the ticket and ignoring the platform which has been suggested for the adoption of the Buffalo Convention. BRYAN has swallowed his platform and assimilated it. He is a part of it and it is a part of him. To accept one is to accept the other. If a middle and conservative course is desired, better indorse the platfrom and eschew BRYAN. It is safer than he is.

The world moves. The application of Gen. COLLIS of the Department of Public Works to have the Inspectors of Streets in his department selected by competitive examinations under the civil service rules is a sign of it. It is not many months since the exemption of these offices from the rules was regarded as one of the choicest privileges of the department. They are peculiarly suited for use as "patronage," being well paid and carrying considerable "influence," if used after the old political fashion. But Gen. COLLIS very shrewdly sees that the duties of the offices require the best men and that competitive examinations secure the best men. If he has any desire to get political advantage, he perceives that honest and efficient work in his department will give him more and better political advantage than the employment of politicians as Inspectors.

"Gold is not international money. American gold coin is not counted when it is exported or when it is received in London. It is weighed as so much bullion and credited as such by weight. Whoever promises to deliver gold abroad does it with the full knowledge of this fact. It is mere barter in which money has no part whatever."

This is given by The Cincinnati Enquirer as one of the "simple facts" that sustain the policy of free coinage. The operation described may be "mere barter," but the gold is none the less "money" because, except for the slight loss by attrition, it is worth just as much by weight as by count. It is only the better "money" on that account. During the war, and on one notable occasion since, the United States Government bought gold to pay the interest on its bonds or to pay its demand notes on presentation. The gold was in American eagles, but it was bought by weight. When a creditor of the Government received the gold he certainly wanted no better "money," and he could get none that was better.

Having undertaken to prevent the sale of the milk of tuberculous cows in their city by insisting upon the removal of all such cows from the herds on suburban dairy farms, the health authorities of San Francisco are opposed by the owners of the cattle, who say that they should receive pay for the animals slaughtered by the Inspectors. We infer that no provision for such payment is made by the State or municipal laws. Expediency and justice require that at least a part of the owner's loss should be made good by the State. In Massachusetts, where the best work in this field has been done, one-half of the appraised value was allowed at first, and during the last year or year and a half the law has given the owner the full appraised value. While it is desirable that consumers in cities should be protected by the exclusion of milk which carries the germs of tuberculosis, the progress of this important sanitary movement will be promoted by legislation providing that a fair allowance shall be made to the farmers and dairymen for cows that are condemned.

Mr. BRYAN quite naturally declines to be interviewed about the Vermont election. The agriculturist is not so hornyheaded as the Populist supposed. In fact, the American agriculturist, as exhibited in Vermont, recalls the late E. A. FREEMAN'S remark upon quite another person: "There is a creature of whom certain editors of magazines go in great fear, called the general reader. I have long maintained that he was not the fool they think him." The Populist demagogues seem to have made a like error about the farmer.

QUEER EFFECT OF MUZZLES.

Their Enforced Use Has Changed the Breed of London's Dogs.

From The London News.

The muzzling order has now been so long in operation that one is able to see its practical results, at all events so far as London is concerned. They are really very remarkable, especially from a point of view not likely to be immediately taken.

The supremacy of the fox terrier is gone. One misses the little, vivid white spots that moved about so quickly and made streets and thoroughfares gay, and, it must be admitted, noisy. Most of these dogs were mongrels, and, being of no appreciable value, and probably of no clearly defined ownership, they passed quickly in a wholesale way into the lethal chambers. London is rid of them, but at all our watering places, and at all our garrison towns, the white terrier with the odd markings is still in the ascendant.

On the other hand, here in town we have the Irish and the Scotch. These are as yet pretty pure; they keep rather to themselves, after the manner of the provincials, but in a couple of years mongrelism will assert itself, and London will be overrun. As it is, the hardy little Aberdeen, with his long body, short legs, and nondescript markings of black and gray and mustard, holds the street, and the Irish terrier loafs about, social and easy-going.

They are both excellent in their own way, but, for all that, one misses the sharp, quick vitality of the fox terrier. Even as a mongrel, he seemed to concentrate in his active little body all doggy qualities, especially fidelity and hatred of cats.

PUBLIC OPINION.

—The future of American politics is explained for the benefit of The London Times by Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN as follows:

"Even if no concession be made to the silver interest, yet Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration is certain to produce a great reaction against his own party. He has promised vastly more than he can ever perform. If he fails to enact a high tariff his supporters will be disgusted and discouraged. If he succeeds in that effort fresh disasters will ensue, and the next elections will go heavily against him, just as they did in 1890.

"The only real hope for a permanent settlement of the currency question in the United States lies in the strength of the independent Democratic movement, which is to take shape on Sept. 2. Of course, the nominees of this third party will not carry a single Electoral vote. But if their popular support is large and general, the regular Democratic Party will be compelled to make reasonable terms for the next election and to accept relief for the distressed farmers in something better than a depreciated currency. The course and strength of this third party will be, therefore, matters of the greatest interest to all investors in American securities. If this party should not develop considerable force and enthusiasm, the great Democratic Party will continue to demand free silver coinage, and will probably carry the country, even with that issue, in 1900. But if the third party should present a powerful and imposing front, the Democratic Party may be brought back to the lines of good sense; and its victory, in 1900, may rescue the great Republic at once from the fetters of a barbarous tariff and the disasters of a barbarous currency."

—The complications of the Bryanites are not pleasing to The Penn Yan (N. Y.) Democrat, which carries the Bryan and Sewall ticket at the head of its columns: "The jangle with the Populists and WATSON is really of little moment, but here we have SEWALL unearthed as the President and active head of the American Merchant Marine Association, an organization formed recently for the sole and declared purpose of securing from Congress legislation imposing discriminating duties on cargoes carried in foreign vessels—in other words, an advocate of a scheme of protection which is justly regarded as one of the most hateful ever invented. It would have been well to investigate his antecedents before naming him. BRYAN as a free trader and SEWALL as a protectionist can have little in common."

—A very clear idea of our actual financial condition is shown by The London News: "In the days of 'soft money,' otherwise inconvertible paper, an English professor, traveling through the United States, varied the famous question of Sir ROBERT PEEL—what is a pound?—and asked what a dollar was. The answer to Sir ROBERT'S question is .257 of an ounce of gold. To Mr. BONAMY PRICE'S question there was at that time no answer at all, because the value of a greenback depended upon the number of greenbacks in circulation at the moment, which nobody knew. An American dollar, like an English shilling, now depends not upon the fluctuations of a most variable metal, but upon the value of gold, which is as steady as anything can be."

—The Financial Chronicle, one of the most careful and sober papers of its class, opens its review of the week as follows: "There has been no material change in the character of the prevailing conditions. Every influence has, as during recent weeks, seemed to be tending toward political stability and industrial recovery; the evidences of such a trend in affairs have been accumulating day by day. The darkest hour was when the banks reinforced the gold reserve and the syndicate of bankers undertook to relieve the exchange market. But the real turn in sentiment came with the complete failure of Mr. BRYAN at the Madison Square Garden to fill the measure which had been formed of him."

—The protection involved in free silver is exposed in The Bridgeport Standard (Rep.) by "a prominent Democrat," who "suggests that if the Democrats who are disposed to vote for the defeat of BRYAN and SEWALL but fear the high tariff tendencies of MCKINLEY would stop to think that the necessity of settling in silver at 53 cents on a gold basis of 100 cents, for all our importations under BRYAN would put a practical tariff of 100 per cent. on all things imported, they would see that the revision of the schedules threatened under Republican rule could not be anywhere near so high."

—Women are not getting a fair show in California, according to The San Francisco Chronicle, (Rep.): "The Republican State Central Committee is displaying an unnecessary shyness about permitting the women to speak from their platforms during the coming campaign. As the party has indorsed the suffrage movement, it is no more than fitting that its strongest advocates should be permitted to present the arguments in its favor whenever practicable at public meetings. Give the women a chance."

—Fusion in West Virginia is reported by The Wheeling Intelligencer (Rep.) to be given up: "The failure of the Democrats and Populists of this State to effect a fusion for State officers and Electors at large after repeated efforts seems to be final. The Populists absolutely refused to support WATTS for Governor and demanded the recognition of their candidate for Vice President, and as the Democrats would neither withdraw WATTS nor recognize WATSON that settled it."

—The permanence of the work done at Indianapolis is recognized by The Dayton (Ohio) Times: "When the party of repudiation, National dishonor, nullification, and anarchy shall have passed away, the party represented in Indianapolis by the brains and character of the Democracy will remain the indestructible Democratic Party of America, the party of those who best comprehend and are most capable of conserving our republican institutions."

—The New-Bedford Journal (Ind.) thinks the nomination of PALMER will help BRYAN: "The bolting Democrats will deposit their ballots for a man who has no earthly chance of winning. If their purpose was to assist in the election of MCKINLEY, they have most assuredly adopted the wrong method. Every vote for PALMER means a vote less for MCKINLEY."

—Among the salient facts for workingmen cited by The Lansing Journal (Nat. Dem.) is this: "There is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives as much fair pay for his day's work as in the United States."

—The Daily Democrat of Boylestown, Penn., prints this proud but lonesome appeal at the head of its columns: "Take The Democrat. It is the only newspaper in Bucks County supporting BRYAN and SEWALL."

PERSONAL.

—The death of M. Joseph Thomé, formerly a stonemason, and later a millionaire, is announced from Paris. He is the man who, under the inspiration of Napoleon III. and the guidance of Baron Haussmann, carried out the vast building schemes which changed old Paris to the new one, and had vast political as well as aesthetic influence upon the city. Thomé was born in Provence, and went to Paris to look for work over sixty years ago, when Baron Haussmann was the newly made Prefect of the Seine. The two men had already met in Bordeaux, and the Baron, finding the workman full of ideas, consulted him about the regeneration of the Chaillot, Trocadero, and Marboeuf districts. Thomé showed the vigor and audacity needed for carrying out the imperial plans, and was allowed to draw up a plan, which Haussmann adopted, for opening up these districts with main and secondary streets. It was adopted. Thomé at once speculated on money lent in return for information he was able to give to great financiers. He bought acres on acres of waste ground and slum habitations without end, and became the greatest holder of ground for building sites in what is now the most fashionable west-end part of the capital. This was in 1855. As the boulevards were opened, Thomé lined them with palatial structures. The task in which he himself took the greatest pride was the calling into existence of that magnificent "Quartier de l'Arc de Triomphe," that has no rival in any other capital. Here he labored on long after the empire and Baron Haussmann had sunk into dust and ashes, and here he died worth a couple of millions sterling, and occupying a sumptuous mansion in the Avénue d'Iéna. It is a pleasing trait in M. Thomé's character that he never forgot his poor kinsfolk in the south, nor yielded to the temptations of social snobbery. Thomé and his wife never aspired to be "genteel," much less aristocratic. They lived in handsome style, entertained hospitably, and kept open house for relatives and old friends who had or had not risen in the world. Though Thomé did so well under the empire, he was a republican, but of a moderate type. To the end he looked the stonemason, and in the country he always wore a blouse on week days. One of his daughters married M. Chiris, the great Grasse distiller of scents from flowers. She had a dowry proportionate to her father's wealth. Her daughter in turn married in 1894 President Carnot's son Ernest. Thomé's two sons are, in point of wealth and position, magnates. One of them is a barrister and the other carries on the business of contractor. The personality of the former mason is valued at over £2,000,000.

—Princess Hélène, whose betrothal to the Prince of Naples has been officially announced at Rome and Cettinge, is the third daughter of Prince Nicolas, ruler of the mountain Principality of Montenegro. Her elder sisters have both made distinguished alliances. One is married to a Russian Grand Duke and the other to Prince George Romanowski, Duke of Leuchtenberg, another member of the Russian imperial family. Princess Hélène is now placed in the yet more brilliant position of one who in the natural course of events will share a throne. Three younger daughters will still remain to the Prince of Montenegro, who, to judge by the past, may fairly look forward to the strengthening of his dynasty by an unusual number of ties with the royal houses of Europe. This betrothal must have necessitated some adjustment of the claims of the Eastern and Western Churches—a circumstance which can only add to its interest for the world at large. Both Churches are tenacious of their rights and jealous of any transfer of allegiance, although both know how to make graceful concessions when exalted personages are in question.

—Senator GRAY of Delaware is, according to the correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer, "still in trouble. He has been in trouble over the gold movement ever since it was started, and his political career in this State is ended. He had a chance of becoming the leader of the gold Democracy, but he failed to take it. Then he had a chance, when he came home from the convention, to support BRYAN and SEWALL and win the hearts of the free-silver men of his State, but he could not do that and maintain his self-respect, for he did not believe in it, and so he kept quiet. He remained away from the Democratic State Convention and he remained away from the Democratic Sound Money League formed in this State, and he remained away from the sound-money convention. As it is, he can never again have the pull with the politicians which he once had, and it is no fault but his own."

—The latest surmise regarding the machine leaders' plans in this State is given in the New-York dispatch of The Buffalo Express: "Tammany Hall and Senator MURPHY are going to form a combination to encompass the overthrow of Senator HILL at the Buffalo Convention. Senator MURPHY will be placed at the helm and will have the direction of the campaign for BRYAN and SEWALL. Chairman HINKLEY of the Democratic State Committee, Senator HILL'S friend, will probably be succeeded by Mayor FRANCIS MALLOY of Troy, a trusted lieutenant of Senator MURPHY. This change of régime points to the nomination for Governor of Senator MURPHY'S candidate, Judge GRIFFITH of Rensselaer County."

—Dr. HILL of Rochester University draws a striking parallel between the motives of the Greenbackers and those of the Bryanites: "If greenbacks were good enough for the people, they were good enough for the bondholders. But, as the debtors that wanted money were not bondholders, this redemption of bonds in greenbacks would not put money directly into their hands. It would, however, accomplish two things: (1) It would inflate the currency, and (2) it would effect a partial repudiation of the war debt. Upon the tide of cheaper money they dreamily hoped to float into prosperity!"

—The Cleveland Plain Dealer spreads the fame of an eminent New-Yorker in this fashion:

"That's th' toughest boy you ever saw. He's had more tumbles an' setbacks than any kid in the county. Th' big boys are always lickin' him, but he comes up smilin' after every fight."

"What's his name?"

"Well, we didn't give him no name for quite a spell, an' then ma insisted on callin' him Warner Miller."

Bryan.

He secured the nomination
At the silver convocation
By the fervid agitation
Of his chin.

He has traveled through the Nation
And disturbed the population
By the loud vociferation
Of his lungs.

Since Vermont's late demonstration
He is making his migration
To his Western reservation
On his ear.

With the whole conglomeration,
Popocratic aggregation,
Howling Dervish collocation,
Blowhard-crank amalgamation,
He will view the situation
At the campaign's termination,
On his back.

—Chicago Tribune.

THINKING OF THE SULTAN

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER MAKING PLANS FOR TURKEY.

They Favor a New Concert of the Powers and a Complete Control of the Government at Constantinople—In Their Judgment the Time Has Come for Measures That Shall Be More Efficacious than Diplomatic Remonstrances.

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BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The conferences which have taken place between the Czar and the Emperor and their accompanying Russian and German diplomats, which at first were alleged to be devoid of anything more important than mere ceremonial conversations, are now reported to have taken the character of initiating a new concert of the powers, which is to have a bearing of the greatest importance upon the future events in Turkey. It is not known definitely who originated the proposal, but it is, however, a matter of positive knowledge in Berlin that Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial Chancellor, and Count von Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, are discussing a plan the purpose of which is to place the Sultan under the tutelage of the Ambassadors of the powers in Constantinople, who will be empowered to control the Sultan's selection of Ministers and also his appointments of provincial Governors.

The settlement of the troubles in Crete upon the basis of European supervision appears to have been the keynote of this scheme, which at least would maintain the nominal integrity of Turkey, and for a time enable the powers to escape being dragged into a European war over the division of the spoils of the Ottoman Empire. Practically, the foreign Ambassadors are already treating Turkey as a Government existing wholly upon sufferance, but they do not take the responsibilities which ought to be associated with the situation.

Only the bare proposals have been heard of outside of the circle which is formulating the scheme, but the plan is doubtless full of difficulties in the way of its working smoothly. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that both the entourage of the Kaiser and that of the Czar are convinced that they can no longer rest content upon mere diplomatic remonstrances to the Porte, and it is well understood that family influences upon the Czar at Copenhagen, and similar influences upon the Kaiser at Balmoral, have become insistent beyond precedent in favor of an effective stoppage of the horrors in Turkey, and these influences, it is believed, may have been the most potent of all in determining the two Emperors upon the course which it is now proposed to pursue.

Fears of Trouble at Constantinople.

Diplomatic advices received from Constantinople are such as to cause well-grounded fears here that very much worse things than have already occurred in Constantinople may happen in that city before the Ambassadors are able to arrange for armed intervention to suppress disorders; that the Sultan's palace clique, learning that the Sultan's reign is about to cease, may organize a massacre upon a very much larger scale than heretofore, which will involve many other persons than Armenians as its victims.

The reports that the British, French, and Italian warships in Turkish waters have been reinforced, while the German warships have not, have excited a widespread feeling of discontent, which is being freely expressed in the newspapers, regardless of their political bias. Despite the activity of the other powers in augmenting their naval strength in Turkish waters, the Admiralty of Germany up to this time has taken no steps to increase the strength and number of the German war vessels there, but now, apparently goaded by the utterances of the press into doing something, they have ordered the training ship Gneisenau to Smyrna and the gunboat Ersatz to replace the old and worn-out Loreley on the Constantinople station. These measures are extremely poor, indeed, little better than none at all, if Germany is to figure in the intervention of the powers in front of Constantinople.

The Fetes at Breslau.

The fêtes at Breslau in honor of the Czar and Czarina bear a close resemblance to all of the preceding demonstrations of the kind. The streets of the town are thronged with people who cheer in season and out and persistently press upon the long lines of troops which occupy the borders of the streets to keep the crowd from impeding the progress of the imperial visitors and the Kaiser and Kaiserin, with their suites, as they pass. The heat yesterday and today was intense and served to increase the general discomfort of the people. High prices for every conceivable thing for which there was the slightest demand were the rule. The grand old city was draped from end to end, and the main thoroughfares were profusely decorated with every kind of drapery, banner, &c., that could be found suitable to the occasion. Flags, festoons of bunting, and rough, but striking pictorial shields of Silesia and Germany, paintings of the Kaiser and the Czar, and rudely painted mottoes and expressions of welcome were to be seen at every step.

Some of the decorations, however, were very handsome and artistic. The Municipal Council voted the sum of 100,000 marks for the purpose of providing decorations, and those purchased under its direction were very fine. As a whole, the decorations of Breslau were far more elaborate than those seen by the Russian imperial party in Vienna.

The thousands of visitors to Breslau, including the army of press representatives, have reason to regret the limited accommodations of the city. The military and civil officials filled what few small hotels there were available, and the visitors had to shift for themselves as best they could. It was originally intended that the Czar and Czarina, with their suites, should occupy the Royal Castle, but the Emperor's Court Marshal, who was in charge of the arrangements, found the castle would be too small to hold both of the imperial visitors and their attendants, so the new House of Silesian Landtag, in course of erection, was ordered to be completed within the three weeks remaining prior to the reception of the Czar.

Worked Dty and Night.

Accordingly, 800 workmen were employed night and day in getting the building and its approaches in a passably fit condition, and it was only on Friday, the day before the Czar's arrival, that they ceased work. A representative of The United Associated Presses, who was permitted to inspect the interior of the building on Friday, found newne s everywhere; the raw odors of new wood, paint, &c., pervaded the place. Still, the imperial apartments were gorgeous with tapestries, pictures, &c., which had been transferred to the building from the royal palaces of Prussia and presented a beautiful spectacle.

The grand reception room, which was constructed within the central hall, was adorned with statuary and tropical plants. In this hall the Czar and Czarina held a reception Saturday evening, receiving the Kaiser, the Kaiserin, and the Silesian nobles, and here, also, the Russian visitors had a luncheon to-day, at which the Kaiser and Kaiserin and a select number of members of the official circle were present.

To Meet Again at Darmstadt.

The nature of the friendship of the two Emperors as cemented by the meeting of the monarchs in Breslau is shown by the fact that the Kaiser will go to Darmstadt Oct. 8, when the Czar and the Czarina will be there. Upon that occasion there will be a family conclave, and several important functions will be held, functions that will be very elaborate for Darmstadt, at least. The imperial parties will stay at the Residenz Schloss. During their visit to Darmstadt the Czar, the Emperor, and the Grand Duke of Hesse will go on a hunting trip Oct. 10 to Jagdschloss and Wolfsgarten. From the latter place they will return to Jagdschloss for another day's hunting, and thence they will go to Romroed, in Upper Hesse, for the same purpose.

The Czarina will remain with the Grand Duchess of Hesse, her sister-in-law, for ten days, while her husband is absent on his shooting trip. The Czarina, during her stay with the Grand Duchess, will, as a rule, remain quiet, but her visit will be varied with gala performances given in her honor at the Darmstadt Opera House, and visits to the local institutions, including the Princess Alice Frauen Verein. The tour of the Czar will conclude with his visit to Darmstadt, and it is quite probable that France may not like the prospect of her great ally spending a fortnight in close relations with her most watchful foe almost immediately after the reception in Paris.

The row between Herr Liebknecht and the editorial staff of The Vorwaerts is still unsettled, and as a result of the trouble the coming Socialist Congress, which is to be held at Sieblichen, near Gotha, Oct. 11, is likely to be the scene of some lively personal encounters.

Prince Frederick Hurt.

Prince Eitel Frederick, the second son of the Emperor, who is pursuing his studies at the Ploen College, was thrown from his horse a few days ago, and received a kick in the leg, which has obliged the youngster to remain in bed ever since.

It is reported that Gen. von Hahnke, the chief of the Kaiser's Military Cabinet, will succeed Gen. von Loe in the command of the Brandenburg Marts and the Governorship of Berlin. This appointment has not been announced officially, but it is an official fact, proving Hahnke's position as a favorite of the Emperor, that he has been appointed chief of the Twelfth Regiment of infantry.

Austrian Catholic Congress.

The congress of the Austrian Catholics, just held at Salzburg, was notable for the presence of Count Thun, who, in his capacity of Stadthalter, or Governor, expressed the wish that the programme of the congress might be carried out. This programme included a declaration in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Holy See, and the Austrian Liberals are in a rage at the action of Count Thun, believing that a rapprochement of the Government with the Clerical coalition will become a question before the Reichsrath at the opening of the session of that body early in October.

The Czar Spoke in French.

The field church service, which was intended to be held at Breslau this morning, was abandoned, both on account of the heavy rain and because the Czar was fatigued as the result of yesterday's functions. The few words spoken by the Czar in responding to the Emperor's toast at the banquet last evening are regarded in official circles as having been lacking in warmth and as a purely perfunctory recognition of the traditional sentiments existing between the imperial houses of Germany and Russia. The fact, too, that he replied in the French language, instead of the German, with which he is as familiar as the Kaiser himself, is construed by the officials as having been intended as a check to Germany's aims at closer relations with Russia.

Scores of Fractured Limbs.

Sixty cases of fractured limbs were treated last evening at the hospital on the Grandau parade ground and in Red Cross stations, as a result of the crush of spectators to witness the parade. Over 100 similar cases were treated Friday night in the various hospitals in the city.

The family of United States Ambassador Uhl is still at Manheim.

W. J. Chittenden and family of Detroit, Mich., attending the Autumn military parade on the Tempelhofer Field, in company with Ambassador Uhl, Capt. Hinton, ex-Congressman Sanford and family, Mr. Kauffman of St. Louis, Mr. Aldridge of Rhode Island, and Charles Davis of Cincinnati, are among the Americans here.

CORDIAL DAY AT BRESLAU.

The Emperor and Czar Appear to be on Excellent Terms.

BRESLAU, Sept. 6.—The festivities in connection with the visit of the Czar and Czarina were continued to-day, but, it being Sunday, the popular enthusiasm was not as demonstrative as it was yesterday. Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria attended a luncheon given to-day by their imperial Majesties of Russia. Twenty-four persons were present. The luncheon was given in the grand reception room of the new House of the Silesian Landtag.

The Czar and Chancellor von Hohenlohe were closeted together for an hour after the luncheon. It is not known positively what matters were discussed, but there is a strong belief that the action to be taken by Russia and Germany in connection with the Turkish question was considered at length.

A gala performance was given in the evening at the Stadt Theatre. The play was the second part of the "Militaer Fromm," and it was very amusing. Emperor William shook with laughter, and even the Czar smiled at the absurdities of some of the positions.

One of Chancellor von Hohenlohe's aides said this evening that the Chancellor was exceedingly well pleased with the result of his audience with the Czar. He added that an absolute entente cordiale had been effected, and that this would be shown soon by the action that would be taken by Russia and Germany on the Eastern question.

As further evidence of the good understanding that has been established between the Czar and Emperor William, it is said that the Czar has promised that when he shall return from Darmstadt he will visit Emperor William at Potsdam.

AN EXPLOSION AT SEA.

Believed that Two Unknown Vessels Have Foundered.

CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Muros, in the Province of Corunna, states that an explosion at sea was heard last night off Cape Finisterre. This morning some fishermen found a quantity of wreckage floating off the cape, some of which had the name Fusi Yama painted on it. It is believed that two vessels were in collision, that an explosion followed, and that both foundered.

There is a British steamer named Fusi Yama. She arrived at Antwerp Aug. 11 from Marseilles, and it is probable that she was bound back to the Mediterranean and was the vessel to which the wreckage found belonged. She was an iron schooner-rigged screw vessel of 974 tons, and was built at Stockton, England, in 1862. She was owned by E. L. Evan-Thomas, and hailed from London. Her dimensions were: Length, 214 feet 3 inches; beam, 29 feet 3 inches, and depth of hold, 20 feet 5 inches. She had five bulkheads. Her engines were 110 horse power.

WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

Strong Positions of the Rebels in the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—An official dispatch received here to-day from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, states that the rebels in Cavite continue to do much damage in the towns of the island. The places which have sustained the most damage are Ymus and Noveleta.

The dispatch further says that the positions occupied by the rebels are strong, and that it would be imprudent for the Spanish troops to attack them until reinforcements shall have arrived.

The Spanish officials in the town of Cavite have discovered a plot on the part of the rebels in the place to seize the town while the troops were on a sortie against the insurgents. A number of the supposed ringleaders have been arrested, and measures have been taken to protect the town from enemies within it.

The Czar Decorates Hohenlohe.

BRESLAU, Sept. 6.—The Czar has conferred on Chancellor von Hohenlohe the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew. He has conferred other decorations on Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince von Radolin, German Ambassador to Russia.

PUBLIC FARMS FOR POOR

CHARITY SUGGESTIONS BY THE REV. HORACE PORTER.

He Thinks that It Would Cost Less to Make Involuntary Idlers Self-Supporting by Public Works than the Present System of Alms Without Labor—Sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Needs of Greater New-York Poor.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor, preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday on "The Problem of the Poor in Greater New-York," taking for his text, "Remember the poor." Gal. ii., 10.

"In the new charter that is being drafted for the government of these united cities," said he, "lie the destinies of millions of people. It may help amazingly to bring prosperity and culture to the more unfortunate of our population, or, on the other hand, it may be responsible for their continued poverty and degradation.

"Perhaps the most perplexing of all municipal problems is how to care for the poor. The greatest menace to our cities lies in the presence among us of a large number of mendicant poor.

"The race has always had its poor. But not always the same kinds of poor. Moses was inspired to be the great lawgiver of the race, but Moses was not inspired to understand the conditions which confront us to-day in the Greater New-York. All that Moses does is to lay down the principles or the spirit in which we shall deal with the questions which may arise in every generation.

Christian Principles General.

"We do find, indeed, in the New Testament very much in the way of just principles on which to work; nevertheless, we are here left more in the dark than we might, indeed, wish to be. However, it was undoubtedly a very wise policy in Christ to lay down far-reaching principles of action, and leave to man their application in the endless and indirect forms of advancing complicated civilization.

"We leave the poor very much to the mercy of whatever haphazard legislation scheming politicians of utterly selfish motives may enact. We need a newer and a more Christian treatment of our poor. We need the wisdom of modern thought and experience wrought into the fibre of our State and municipal law.

"The poor may, for convenience, be divided into three distinct classes:

"1. The industrious poor—that is, the poor who are industriously inclined, willing to work. Here we must pass by as a subject at once too vast, and, indeed, irrelevant to our purpose this morning, the large class of poor who are essentially self-supporting. They are working out their own salvation; needing, indeed, more of the best heart life, more of the kindly co-operation and fellowship of the prosperous and cultured, than they receive.

"Those whom I have now in mind are the respectable, willing workers who cannot find anything to do and are left in destitution. This class of people the community must in some form or other support. They must not starve. Indeed, they seldom do really starve. But the conditions which throw them out of work and compel them to live in poverty as we are all of us, as a community and as a nation, responsible for.

Heavy Weight on Prosperity.

"In these great municipalities the care of this industrial poor is an enormous burden and expense upon the more prosperous portion of the community, through the churches and missions and charitable institutions and private benevolence. This class of poor could, under proper municipal legislation and treatment, be cared for and made self-supporting at very far less expense than it now requires, by public provision for work.

"These cities might own great farms out on the barren part of Long Island. These lands, by the proper use of the rich fertilizing products of our sewage system, might be enriched, made highly productive, and do an immense service for the self-support of our self-respecting poor.

"The system of vacant-lot gardening carried on now on such a small scale by some of our charities, should be taken in hand by the Municipal Government and carried on on a very large scale. European cities have tried this experiment and found it wonderfully adapted for the relief of the present conditions among the poor.

"The second class is what may be termed the impotent poor, or, if you prefer, the incompetent poor—those who have really not wit enough to earn a living—and their number is far too numerous. Those who have not the capacity to do any work worthy the name, or those who, as a result of disease, are maimed or so enfeebled as to be unable to work.

"These constitute in part the class which finds its way to our almshouses, but we find them in large numbers in our very midst. For these, the barbaric provisions of the common almshouse are a disgrace to our civilization.

"The class of impotent poor left alone has a right to kinder treatment at the hands of the community.

Those Who Won't Work.

"The third class we may call the indolent poor—not the criminal classes, but the shiftless, the lazy, the beggars, and mendicants; those people for whom in the New Testament there is one very distinct principle laid down—'That he that will not work shall not eat.' The class of professional beggars in Greater New-York is enormous. They are an inexpressible burden on our churches, our missions, our charitable institutions, our police, and often to the private citizen.

"This class has learned how easy it is to relieve their poverty without doing any work or contributing in any way to the welfare of the community, but by simply begging alms on the streets, in our parkways, and at the doors of our homes.

"There is indeed a most excellent provision in the new charter, in a chapter on the Department of Correction, for the treatment of the diseased poor. The records of our court—in other words, the records which society at large writes—are blocked with double crimes, not only with the hideous doings which the drunkard commits, but added to his wrongdoing are the centuries of criminal treatment which civilization has heaped upon the drunkard, making him a criminal when he has been but a poor diseased man.

"We ought to wipe out our present laws against the drunkard and permit no magistrate to condemn him further than to commit him to some Keeley Institute, or any other such thoroughly approved hospital for the treatment of inebriety.

"The new charter makes some provision for this, and is to be highly commended for it; but if such action is to be taken, the good people of these cities must be on the alert, and the work must be honorably and conscientiously performed, that we may have no more sham institutions for inebriates, no more mysterious Fort Hamilton homes, which bleed the public, and serve, it would appear, more to protect the drunkard in his debauchery than to save him from it.

What Is Needed Here and Now.

"We come, then, to the question of the solution of the problem of the poor in Greater New-York, and to the fact already made evident, that our present modes of handling the problem are inadequate, indeed injurious and shameful. We need in the formation of the new charter for these great cities the expert wisdom of those men who have given their lives to the study of social questions, who may bring to us the knowledge of the best that has been done, and it is much, indeed, in European cities—Glasgow and Berlin—for the solution of the problem of the poor.

"We need better provisions for the forcible suppression of professional beggary. We need provision by which the lazy, unfaithful husband may be laid hold of by the community and compelled, on the public farm or in the sewers somewhere, to do an honest day's toil.

"There is another solution of this question, or at least an aid to it in the work of our churches and missions. While exhortation to the spiritual life is a noble thing, we need far more of the preaching of the gospel of work. Underlying all else, the need of the time in these great cities is for a religious awakening, a deeper and more genuine religious life. We need more of Christian citizenship. We need Christian politicians. We need the social reformer alongside of the preacher. We need soap and water, better tenements and homes, the eradication of the miserable lodging house, the compulsion of the mendicant class to work or starve."

WORK WHILE LOOKING TO HEAVEN.

"I Go A-fishing" the Rev. C. S. Brown's Text in Grace Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. C. S. Brown, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Columbus, Neb., who during Dr. Parker's absence has been officiating this Summer at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, selected for his closing discourse last evening a Labor Day sermon. Taking as his text St. John, xxi., 3, "I go a-fishing," he said in part:

"Those who are waiting for the coming of Christ are wise to have their time employed in the doing of the daily round and common task. The Thessalonians, fancying from Paul's first letter that the second coming of Christ would be very soon, ceased entirely from labor, and, like those fanatics in New-York last week, did nothing but wait and watch.

"On 'the Dark Day' in New-England a Senator observed: 'If the Judge come, He had better find us at our duty.' Visions of God and of His Son are to be expected by laboring men as well as by prophets and seers. In Bible days revelations were made to the cowboy Amos, to the Judaean shepherds, the carpenter Jesus, the tentmaker Paul. Let labor to-day have visions of God, who is love—yea, and capital, too—and good-bye to the strike and the lock-out.

"As true worship may go up with the sparks from the blacksmith's forge as with the incense in a cathedral; as acceptable praise may ascend on high in the clink of the workman's hammer as in the notes of the many-voiced organ. Work is the best remedy for despondency; 'Go thou' is Christ's cure for the blues."

Mr. Brown's ministrations have been greatly appreciated, and at the close of the service the members of the congregation gathered around him to wish him a hearty farewell and great success in his Western field of labor.

DIDN'T SAY THEY WERE LEWD.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen's Interview on Turkish Missionaries.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen, a Congregationalist minister from Boston, in an interview last week concerning the character of missionaries in Turkey, was quoted as saying:

"Some of the missionaries are undoubtedly lewd and some of them are very pious, but all of them, or nearly all (Mr. MacQueen corrected himself quickly) are disagreeable. I think most of them are self-deceived, and really believe the things they report."

In many points of the interview Mr. MacQueen upsets the generally accepted view of the Armenian and Turkish questions. The interview has drawn upon Mr. MacQueen severe criticism. Mr. MacQueen has filled the pulpit of the North Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, for the last three Sundays, and yesterday morning, before commencing his sermon, Mr. MacQueen read the following denial of the accuracy of the interview:

"In courtesy to your Board of Deacons and to your church, which asked me to supply this week, I wish to correct the part of an interview of mine in one of the New-York newspapers of Sept. 1, relating to American missionaries in Turkey. The sentiments regarding the missionaries were not either my words or my opinions. I have never said nor thought of any of the missionaries that they were 'lewd' or that they made few converts.

"I said to the reporter that the missionaries I had met in Constantinople—Mrs. Lee of Marash, Mrs. Washburn and Mrs. Anderson of Robert College, and Mrs. Trowbridge of the Girls' School at Scutari—had impressed me as high above the average. When he asked me what I thought of the missionaries in the interior of Turkey, I told him that I had seen so little of the interior that my opinion on the subject was valueless. However, I quoted Minister Terrell's remark:

"'There are 170 missions of your Church in Turkey, and there are 170 Kings, who know more about running the Turkish Empire than the Sultan, his Cabinet, and all the foreign Ambassadors.'

"It is as necessary to Divine justice that the reporter should be fairly used as that the Sultan and the missionaries should receive square treatment; but he has used my words so carelessly I cannot but call attention to the facts.

"My opinion regarding the Turks is in the main as quoted. The object of my visit to Turkey this Summer was a quest for some fresh, wholesome, this year's facts. Whatever others may say, I cannot help holding the opinion (an opinion shared by many intelligent travelers) that the Turk has been over execrated, and that he, too, like the Armenians and the Greeks, is the victim of centuries of wrong and oppression. I found him honest and sincere. They have a saying in Constantinople, 'one Jew will beat two Turks, one Greek will beat two Jews, and one Armenian will beat two Greeks.'

"A wise American said that the public liked to be gulled; and the Eastern question is a good example of the phrase. Notwithstanding that the wisest man in Europe said only last week, 'the Sultan is an assassin on a throne,' I dare believe it is not so. The last thing the multitude takes refuge in is fact. Hence the masses have ever been ruled by the meanest. In our age we do not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold, but we do scourge and crucify our saviors on a cross, one beam of which is prejudice and the other ignorance. Hence mankind, in the desolate past, has been a vast army, which has marched to its own music—a music of sighs and of sobs."

Mr. MacQueen was sent to Athens in behalf of the Boston Athletic Association, and to present to King George a poem, "Our Laureled Sons," written by Henry O'Meara of Boston. He spent some time in Constantinople during his trip East.

TWO OF THE ACTORS ARRESTED

Raid on the Liberty Theatre in the Bowery.

The Italian play, "Santarella," at the Liberty Theatre, 108 Bowery, was stopped by the police in the first act last night, and the leading actor and actress were arrested for violating the theatrical law.

Capt. Thompson had been informed that some of the players in the show were using costumes in violation of the law. He sent two policemen around, and the latter went back of the stage while the play was in progress. There they found Antonio Majori, twenty-six years old, of 79 Elizeabeth Street, and Annetta Zaccone, fifty-six years old, of 284 Mott Street, in the costumes of priest and nun. They were placed under arrest, and, after divesting themselves of the costumes and resuming civilian apparel, were taken to the Mulberry Street Station, where they were admitted to bail.

The theatre was crowded at the time, and the play was stopped for half an hour, during which time the audience clamored for the performance to go on. It was resumed after the arrests, and the three acts were finished.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—3:50 P. M.—218 West Twenty-sixth Street; M. Cohen; damage, $200.

—8:30 P. M.—310 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Rosa Murpha; no damage.

LECTURER A SIOUX INDIAN

DR. C. A. EASTMAN GRATIFIED A LARGE AUDIENCE.

"Ohiyesa" Told of Young Men's Christian Association Work Among the Aborigines of North America—Lecturer Combined Best Types of Redman and Civilization—Appeal to the Athletic Instinct and Brotherhood Potent.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a Sioux Indian, delivered yesterday afternoon an address before a meeting of men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. His subject was "The Foundation and Development of Young Men's Christian Association Work Among the Indians of North America."

The lecturer's native Indian name is Ohiyesa, which means The Winner, and when pronounced by himself is very musical. It was given to him by his father, a Sioux chief whose tribe located in Minnesota, where the doctor was born thirty-eight years ago. Shortly after his birth, there was an Indian outbreak in that section, and Ohiyesa was carried into Canada by his uncle.

There his schooling was begun, and it was continued until he was graduated from the medical department of the Boston University, five years ago. His name was then brought into prominence before the American public on account of his marriage to Elaine Goodale, a poet, who was at that time the Government Indian Supervisor for Dakota.

Dr. Eastman presents the combination of a full-blooded North American Indian, with the dress, manners, and cultivation of the best type of our civilization. He is 6 feet in height, straight, and slender, and was faultlessly attired yesterday, in a black cutaway coal and dark gray trousers. He has raven hair, high cheek bones, and piercing, black eyes, which aid his fine, white teeth in lighting up his dark face most engagingly when he smiles.

In his address yesterday Dr. Eastman, after telling that he gave up his medical practice two years ago to take up the Young Men's Christian Association work among the "aboriginal young men," and that he had since founded forty associations in the West and Canada, he continued:

"Much good work has been done among the Indians by the denominational missionaries and by the Government, but much is yet to be done. The idea of brotherhood expressed by the Young Men's Christian Association proved very attractive to the Indians, and they were the first to apply to the International Association for admission to membership.

"Our young Indians take to new ideas. Those under twenty years of age have never seen the wild roving life that their parents and grandparents followed. Most of the Indian tribes, with the exception of those of the Apache Nation, have been in reservation for a score of years. This is a sort of imprisonment. The young men have no opportunity, no ambition, no desire for self-development. They are not making progress equal to their latent ability to do so. The Indian race has progressed more than any other uncivilized people in the last twenty years, during which it has been in actual contact with civilization. This is a wonderful age, with its steam and electricity and wonderful inventions.

"You cannot expect the Indians to adapt themselves to such conditions in such a short time. They cannot forsake their customs and traditions at once. It would destroy their physical life. As it is, they are now in a state of transition, in which they are demoralized, physically and spiritually. Despite all this, however, they are making progress.

"Our young men are gifted, but not developed. They possess ability, which, if brought out, would make them men among men. They are still men of action, though not so much as in the old days, when every young man gave himself for public service to the tribe at the age of fifteen years. His chief characteristic then was love for his people and his nation. If ordered to go anywhere he went. He was obliged, therefore, to have a fine physique, and for that reason he practiced morality. This old trait can now be brought out best by the Young Men's Christian Association, which appeals to the athletic instinct of the young men.

"The Indian mind is narrow and retains prejudice. Not only is the white man regarded suspiciously, but Indians of one tribe do not trust those of another. Denominational work rather accentuates than cures this evil. The Young Men's Christian Association, on the contrary, brings all the young men together in friendship and good feeling."

Dr. Eastman described a Summer school which he conducted for the Indians in Minnesota this year. It consisted of a tent, a table, and a blackboard. The young men who attended reclined on the grass and listened most attentively to the lectures.

MUSICAL TOPICS.

The season of promenade concerts with Anton Seidl's orchestra began last night in the big amphitheatre of the Madison Square Garden. The orchestra is in the best form, having been kept in practice all Summer in the concerts at Brighton Beach, under the auspices of the Seidl Society of Brooklyn. The programme was arranged to suit the most varied tastes and included three or four selections from "Carmen" and Mascagni's everlasting "Intermezzo." Other numbers were the "Tannhäuser" overture and the "Lohengrin" vorspiel, the Bach-Gounod "Meditation," and Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," arranged for the orchestra by Weingartner. The programmes will be changed every day, and Wednesday will be "opera night," when the following selections will be rendered:

"Martha" (overture).....Flotow
"Carmen" (selections).....Bizet
"Tannhaeuser" (" The Evening Star "), Wagner
"Pagliacci," (selections).....Leoncavallo
"Lohengrin" (selections).....Wagner
"Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg" (selections).....Wagner
"Hansel und Gretel" (selection)..Humperdinck
"Cavalleria Rusticana" (selections)...Mascagni
"Bohemian Girl" (overture).....Balfe
"The Trumpeter of Sakkingen" (Werner's Song).....Nessler
"Faust" (selection).....Gounod

A. Victor Benham, the pianist, during a sojourn of two months in Nova Scotia, has completed a Stabat Mater, to be performed in England next Spring, a violin concerto for César Thomson, and a string quartet.

The Worcester (Mass.) Musical Festival will be held this year (its thirty-ninth) Sept. 22-25, inclusive. Carl Zerrahn will, as usual, be conductor, but the valuable services of Franz Kneisel have been secured as associate conductor, and he will lead the band of sixty men from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The soloists will be Lillian Nordica, Eleanore Meredith, and Mrs. Stone Barton, sopranos; Mrs. Carl Alves, Katharine Bloodgood, and Carlotta Desvignes, contraltos; Barron Berthald, H. Evan Williams, J. C. Bartlett, and W. H. Rieger, tenors; Giuseppe Campanari, Carl E. Dufft, Charles I. Rice, and Max Heinrich, basses; Leopold Godowski, pianist; E. and H. Schücker, harpists. There will be a chorus of 500 voices. "The Messiah" will be sung Tuesday night; Wednesday afternoon's programme will include Dvorak's "New World" symphony, G. W. Chadwick's "Lochinvar," (conducted by the composer,) and Massenet's "Eve." Sullivan's "Golden Legend" will be the feature of Wednesday night's programme, and later in the week Max Bruch's "Arminius" and parts of "Tristan und Isolde" and Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel" will be given.

The Biggest Egyptian Cotton Crop.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—The Egyptian cotton crop promises to be the largest ever known. It is estimated that it will amount to 6,000,000 cantars, (570,000,000 pounds.

A DAY OF REST AT NEWPORT.

But the List of Arrivals at the Resort Is Still Large.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained at dinner to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor of New-York.

To-day's arrivals include Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Aitken, George J. Busoe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark, George L. Connor, W. P. Crary, arles T. Evans, Jr., Joseph Hesdefor, E. ward S. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Newcome, Mr. Kellogg Schermerhorn Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Schiffer, Percy Schiffer, D. D. Schmikenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Townsend of New-York, George A. Benham, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Englehardt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. McCormick of Boston, J. W. Burdick, Julian W. Burdick of Albany, M. H. Gunther of Louisville, J. O. Mackintosh of London, G. Morgan of Orange, N. J., J. H. Miller of New-Haven, L. R. Lemoine of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bachelder of Keene, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Cocks of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Graham of Englewood, N. J., E. E. Gray and Miss Gray of Lowell, George A. Fuller of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Branch K. Miller of New-Orleans, Miss E. F. Fuller, Miss G. A. Rightmire of San Francisco, C. E. Duncan, Miss Duncan, and A. K. Lodge of Chicago.

Bishop Potter preached at All Saints' Chapel to-day. The place was crowded at the morning service. Among the other visiting clergymen were the Rev. John Cornell of Washington, at Emanuel Church, and the Rev. W. C. Richmond of Southbridge, Mass., at the First Baptist Church.

The launching of Torpedo Boat No. 6 at Bristol has been postponed till Wednesday afternoon. Officers of the War College and torpedo station will attend, and the event will be made one of universal interest in naval circles about here. As soon as possible she will be got ready for the speed trials in Narragansett Bay.

CONSECRATED—FREE OF DEBT.

Impressive Services in St. Mary's Catholic Church of Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The most impressive services ever held in a Catholic church in this section took place to-day in St. Mary's Church, of which parish the Rev. Richard Lalor Burtsell is pastor. The church, being free from debt, was consecrated by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. P. J. Canon of Buffalo and by a dozen priests, at 7 o'clock, the service lasting two hours.

At 11 o'clock a solemn high mass was celebrated, the Rev. P. J. Canon, Dean of the Diocese of Buffalo, being the celebrant; the Rev. Dr. McSweeney of St. Brigid's Church, New-York, deacon, and the Rev. James Nolan of St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie, sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. John Shanley, Bishop of Jamestown, N. D. This evening at 7:30 o'clock a solemn vesper service was held, during which the Rev. James F. Loughlin of Philadelphia preached a sermon. At all the services the church was crowded, many priests being in attendance. A large number of former parishioners of Dr. Burtsell, when he was pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, New-York City, were present.

There are over 3,000 parishioners of St. Mary's Church, and since Dr. Burtsell's pastorate thousands of dollars in improvements, in the shape of altars, memorial windows, and decorations, have been spent, all of which have been paid for. The church is the only one outside of the metropolis in the New-York Diocese, with the sole exception of St. Patrick's Church, Newburg, that is consecrated, being free from debt. Among other priests present were Dean McNulty of Paterson, N. J.; Mgr. Mooney, New-York; the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, the Rev. John Sarcery of St. John's College, Baltimer, the Rev. Dr. Burt of St. Charles's, and the Rev. John Kean of St. James's, New-York.

THREE SCHOONERS ASHORE.

Driven to Land by a Strong Southerly Wind in Hazy Weather.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 6.—The three-masted schooners Hattie H. Barbour, Capt. Erskine, of and from Bangor for Bridgeport, Conn., with a cargo of ice; Electa Bailey, Capt Thurston, of and from Bangor for Philadelphia, with a cargo of laths, and Charley Bucki of Jonesport, Me., from Two Rivers, N. S., for New-York, with a cargo of laths, all ran ashore north of Hedge Fence Shoal Vineyard Sound, at about 9 o'clock last evening, during a strong southerly wind and hazy weather.

The Hattie H. Barbour and the Electa Bailey were floated this forenoon and towed here by the steam tug Kate Jones. The Barbour had the mainsail on the port side badly chafed by the schooner Charley Bucki fouling her while ashore. A seaman on the Barbour was injured by the hawser while the tug was hauling on the schooner. He has been taken to the Marine Hospital here. The Hattie H. Barbour makes no water, but the Electa Bailey is leaking. A portion of the latter's deckload of laths was jettisoned.

The Charley Bucki has bilged. The steam tug Kate Jones pulled on her but could not start her. The Boston Towboat Company will probably place a steam pump on board and lighter the cargo when the weather permits. Divers are endeavoring to stop the leaks in the Electa Bailey.

WILL NOT REBUILD THE HOTELS

South Beach Ground Leases Only Run a Year and a Half More.

Hundreds of persons went to South Beach, S. I., yesterday to look at the place of the big fire. They found only a wide plot of ground covered with black débris, where formerly a row of frame hotels had done a thriving business.

Frederick Bachmann, the brewer of Clifton, some time ago assisted Engine Company No. 8 materially in obtaining a new engine equal to the best now in use in New-York. At the same time he offered the services of his two engineers and a team of horses, which are at the disposal of the company at any time during the day or night.

The engine was ready for work at the fire in twenty minutes after the alarm. Had there been sufficient water, the fire would have been extinguished without endangering any of the neighboring places. As it was, Mr. Bachmann, who personally conducted the work of the firemen, saw at a glance that there was great danger of the fire spreading to the whole beach. He immediately had a general alarm sent out, but when the fire companies of Stapleton arrived the fire was under control, thanks to the efforts of Company No. 8.

The loss aggregates fully $40,000, and the sufferers have lost the result of their labor for many years, as none of them was insured. It is not probable that they will rebuild their places, the ground leases running only one year and a half more.

The residents of South Beach insist on the laying of larger water pipes.

The Porte's Answer to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—The Porte has replied to the collective note from the embassies regarding the Armenian question. The Government throws all the blame for the recent rioting upon the Armenians, whose misdeeds are fully recited. The embassies have declined to discuss the reply.

Russia Wants No Armenians.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Odessa saying that the Government is taking rigorous measures to prevent fugitive Armenians from entering Russia. No steamers touching at Russian ports are allowed to land refugees.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. George Brown Goode.

Dr. George Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and in charge of the National Museum, in Washington, died of pneumonia shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, at his residence, at Lanier Heights, a suburb of Washington. His death was entirely unexpected, although he had been ill for some time.

He was born at New-Albany,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION INCREASING AND PRICES STEADILY ADVANCING.

Beneficial Influence of the Vermont Victory for Sound Money and of the Indianapolis Convention—Gold Imports and the Treasury—Foreign Exchange Rates Declining—Railway Rate Cutting and Traffic Returns—The Bank Statement.

MONDAY—A. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange has increased in volume and prices have advanced without important reaction. Sentiment, which had been slowly improving since the import movement of gold began, received increased stimulus from the splendid result of the Vermont election, and it was further aided in no small degree by the unequivocal success of the sound-money convention in Indianapolis.

Gold imports up to Saturday had reached over $12,000,000, and it is estimated that about as much more is on the way to this country. Of the amount already received nearly half has been turned into the Sub-Treasury in exchange for legal tenders. The money market has received corresponding relief, but so far the increased ease is reflected only in call loans. Time contracts and commercial paper remain practically unchanged. The demand from the interior for crop purposes, as is usual at this season, is heavy, but thus far it has been met without resort to unusual methods. The foreign exchange market was freer in the early part of the week, but became easier before the close. The rate for demand bills has fallen to $4.84, and it is not unlikely that during the present week there will be a renewal of the gold-import movement.

Bank clearings reflect the stagnation which has fallen upon the general business of the country through the uncertainty created by the free-coinage movement. Trade reports, however, indicate an early revival in several branches of business, and it seems probable that the worst has been passed. The cutting of rates by roads in the Northwest and in the South has continued, but in both instances the conflict is so severe that it seems reasonable to suppose that it will soon terminate. Railway traffic returns compare with large figures last year, and are not so gratifying as they might be. Saturday's bank statement reflected the interior movement for crop purposes and the receipts of gold from abroad.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Sept. 7, '95.
Adams Express	143½	143½	..
American Cotton Oil	9¾	8⅞	24
American Cotton Oil pf	48	42½	72½
American Spirits Mfg	5¾	4⅞	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf	16	15⅝	..
*American Sugar Refs	114⅝	106½	112⅞
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101¼	98	103
American Tobacco	95	89	95¾
American Tobacco pf	21	21	..
At. T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12⅛	10⅝	..
At. T. & S. F. pf	18⅝	16½	35
Baltimore & Ohio	11	10½	66
Bay State Gas	1¾	1¼	21
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	20¼	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	84¾	..
Canada Southern	45⅞	44¼	59
Chesapeake & Ohio	14	13½	21¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	66½	60½	90¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	37½	37½	54
Chicago Gas	59½	53⅜	64½
Chicago Great Western	6	5¼	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	69⅞	65½	78⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	127	125	130
Chicago & Northwestern	99¾	95	106
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	..
Chicago Rock Island & Pac.	60	55⅝	82⅞
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25	23	49
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	16	39½
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	½	½	7¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	20	16	39½
Col., Hocking Valley & T.	15	14½	25⅞
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	53	53	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	143½	141	144½
Delaware & Hudson	122	119½	134
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157	150	167¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	43	40⅜	54
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	5½	10½
Detroit Gas	22	22	24¼
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	4	4	..
Edison Electric Illum. of N. Y.	90	90	..
Erie	13¾	12	..
Erie 1st pf	31	29	..
General Electric	38⅛	33½	40
Illinois Central	97⅝	88	105⅞
Illinois Steel Co.	40½	30½	76
Iowa Central	7¼	6¼	11¾
Iowa Central pf.	25	23⅞	35¼
Kookuk & Des Moines	2	2	4¾
Laclede Gas	22	18½	28⅜
Lake Erie & Western	16	14⅜	26
Lake Erie & Western pf	63½	52½	90¼
Lake Shore	145¾	141	152¼
Long Island	70	70	..
Louisville & Nashville	41⅛	38⅞	65¼
Louisville, N. A. & C.	2½	2¼	10
Ludlow, St. L. & C. pf.	6	5	20⅝
Manhattan Con	83⅛	79½	112¼
*Metropolitan Traction	93	90½	102⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis	15¾	12	26¼
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	69	65	86⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	39	38	67⅜
Minnesota Iron	48	40	67¾
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	22½	21	40⅜
Missouri Pacific	19½	17	41⅞
*National Lead Co.	21⅜	19	35¼
*National Lead Co. pf.	82¼	75	91⅞
National Linseed Oil	15	15	27¼
New Central Coal	5	5	..
New-Jersey Central	101½	94¾	114
New-York Central	99	91¼	103¾
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	11	10¾	16¾
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	27	32¼
New-York, Sus. & Western	8⅜	8¼	13⅞
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	23½	18½	36¼
Norfolk & Western, all in. paid	8⅝	8½	..
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	13⅞	13	..
North American	4⅜	4	6
Northern Pac., all in. pd.	12	9⅞	..
Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	29¾	27¾	..
Ontario & Western	13½	12¾	18⅝
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	12¾	12¾	..
Pacific Mail	19¼	17½	33¼
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2	1⅞	7
Phil. & Reading, 2d pf.	5¾	5⅜	..
Phil. & Read., 3d in. pd.	15⅜	13¾	..
P., C. C. & St. L.	12¾	12	20
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	47	45	58⅛
Pittsburgh Palace Car Company	143	140	173½
St. Louis Southwestern	9⅞	9	9
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8½	8	19⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	38	36	44½
Silver bullion certificates	67	67	67¼
Southern Pacific	17	16	20½
Southern Railway	7¾	7¼	13⅜
Southern Railway pf.	21¾	19½	41⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22	17¼	44⅜
Texas Pacific	6⅜	5¾	13½
Union Pacific, t. r.	6¼	5	..
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	1¾	1¼	7¼
United States Cordage	4½	3⅜	..
United States Cordage pf.	8⅜	7	..
United States Cordage 2d	16	14	..
*United States Leather	7¾	7	17¼
*United States Leather pf.	50¾	45¼	87⅛
United States Rubber	17⅜	16½	41
United States Rubber pf.	73	71	94¼
Wabash	5¾	5⅜	9¾
Wabash pf.	14½	12⅜	25¼
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	76¾	94¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4¾	4¼	10⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	24¾	23½	51⅞

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans were made at 3@12 per cent., the average for the week being about 5 per cent. Time money was in good demand at 6 per cent. and commission.

Commercial paper showed signs of better demand. Choice bills receivable were quoted at 8@9 per cent., but only small amounts were placed.

The Bank of England lost £2,327,765 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.64, became 56.95. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 21,984,000f in gold and 1,070,000f in silver.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¼@53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $27,120,928, and the exports for the same period $59,687,048. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,516,120. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $33,362,356, in 1894 $66,048,885, and in 1893 $14,718,363.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was higher early in the week, but became easier. The posted rates for sterling were $4.83 for sixty-day bills and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.25 discount. Boston—17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.60; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid, 75c discount asked.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $607,650. The banks now hold $8,228,550 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,720,100, an increase in specie of $1,851,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,674,600, a decrease in deposits of $4,863,000, and an increase in circulation of $924,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 5, '96.	Aug. 29, '96.	Sept. 7, '95.
Loans	$463,070,100	$465,790,700	$518,365,800
Specie	49,190,900	47,345,700	64,427,100
Legal tender	70,799,600	74,474,200	114,633,500
Net deposits	447,071,800	451,934,800	576,835,300
Circulation	17,979,500	17,055,500	13,505,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 5, '96.	Aug. 29, '96.	Sept. 7, '95.
Specie	$49,190,900	$47,345,700	$64,427,100
Legal tender	70,799,600	74,474,200	114,633,500
Total reserve	$119,990,500	$121,819,900	$179,060,600
Reserve required ag't deposits	111,767,950	112,983,700	144,213,825
Excess reserve ab'e legal requirements	$8,228,550	$8,836,200	$34,846,775

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$8,228,550	1891	$9,156,400
1895	34,846,775	1890	*1,401,125
1894	61,934,375	1889	8,127,375
1893	2,966,325	1888	11,846,125
1892	7,630,500	1887	4,154,325

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil, 1⅜; Am. Cotton Oil pf., 5⅝; Am. Sugar Ref., 7⅝; Am. Sugar R. pf., 5½; Am. Tobacco pf., 1¼; A., T. & S. F., all in. paid, 1; A., T. & S. F. pf., 1½; Bay State Gas, 2¼; Brooklyn R. T., 1¼; Chicago Gas, 5⅛; Chicago & Northw., 4⅜; Chi. & Northw. pf., 4¼; C., B. & Q., 5½; C., C. C. & St. L., 1; C. M. & St. P., 3⅞; C. M. & St. P. pf., 6; C., R. I. & P., 4⅝; Col. Fuel & I., 2⅝; Consol. Gas, 5½; Del. & Hudson, 5; Del., Lack. & W., 6¼; Denver & R. G. pf., 4; Erie, 1¼; Gen. Electric, 3¾; Ill. Steel Company, 6½; Iowa Central, 1¾; Laclede Gas, 3¼; L. E. & Western, 2; L. E. & W. pf., 3¾; Lake Shore, 7⅝; Manhattan, 2⅞; Met. Traction, 5; M. & St. L. 1st pf., 9¼; Minn. Iron, 5; Mo. Pacific, 2¾; Mo., K. & T. pf., 1; National Lead, 3; National Lead pf., 5½; N. J. Central, 6½; N. Y., S. & W., 1⅝; N. Y., S. & W. pf., 5⅝; N. Pacific, all in. pd., 1⅝; N. Pac. pf., all in. paid, 2⅝; Pacific Mail, 1⅝; P. & R., 3d in. pd., 1¾; Pullman Car, 3; St. P. & Omaha, 2¾; Southern pf, 1; Tenn. Coal & Iron, 4; U. S. Cord. gtd., 2⅜; U. S. Leather pf., 5½; U. S. Rubber, 1⅞; U. S. Rubber pf., 1½; Wabash pf., 1; Western Union, 2¾; Wheel. & L. E. pf., 1.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. 1st..3; Ann Arbor 1st..3¼; At., T. & S. F. adj..3¼; B'k. W. & W. Co. 5s..1; Brook. R. T. 5s..2¼; Brook. Un. Gas 5s..1; Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s..1½; Ches. & Ohio 4½s..4¼; Ches. & O. con 5s..3; Chi. & E. Ill. con..5½; Chi. & E. Ill. geni..1¼; Chi. & Erie 1st..1⅜; Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r..3½; Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s..5; Chi., B. & Q. Den. Div. 4s..1¾; Chi., B. & Q. con..1; Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s..1; Col. H. V. & T. 5s..2⅜; Col. H. V. & T. 6s..1; Erie gen. lien..3½; F. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r..2¼; Kan. Pac. con., t. r..4; Kan. & Tex. 1st..1½; Kan. & Tex. 2d..1½; Laclede Gas 1st..2¼; Louis. & N. unif. 4s..3¼; L., N. A. & C. gen..2¾; Met. Elev. 1st..1; Mex. Cent. 1st..1½; Mo. Pac. con..1½; Morris & E. con. gtd..1; Morris & Essex 1st..2; Mo., K. & E. 1st.....5; N. Y. L. & W. 1st..3; N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s.....6¼; Nor. Pac. 1st..4; Northw. con.....3¾; Ohio South. 1st.....1; O. R. & N. 1st.....1¼; O. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.....2; Peo. & East. 1st.....10; Pitts. & West.....1¾; Phil. & Rdg., 1st pf. inc.....2¼; P. & R. 2d pf. inc...1¼; P. & R. 3d pf. inc...2; P. & R. gen. 4s.....2⅝; Rio Gr. W. 1st.....3¼; Rock. Is. 5s.....4; St. P. & Omaha con.3½; St. P. 1st 4s.....1½; St. P. 1st, Min. Pt..3; San A. & A. P. 4s..2¾; Southern Ry. 5s.....2; Texas Pac. 1st.....4½; Texas Pac. 2d.....2; U. P., D. & G. 1st..4¼; U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r..3¼; U. S. Cord. 2d, t. r..11; Wabash 2d.....11½; Wabash deb. B..2½; W. N. Y. & P. 1st..2; Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..2¾.

DECLINED.

Chi. Gas. L. & C. 1st..5; Iron Mt. gen. 5s..1½; St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.1; Union Elev. 1st.....5.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,030,253
Corresponding week 1895	8,808,124
Since Jan. 1, 1896	316,291,427
Corresponding period 1895	359,574,872

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,884,552
Corresponding week 1895	5,499,543
Since Jan. 1, 1896	255,268,861
Corresponding period 1895	226,460,922

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$4,884,291
Corresponding week 1895	405,791
Since Jan. 1, 1896	27,950,940
Corresponding period 1895	24,613,682

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1¼ per cent. and for thirty-day bills ¾ per cent. The gold movement depends on New-York. The consensus of opinion here is that the shipments will continue. Silver was steady. The stock market was quiet. Consols advanced ⅝. The boom in American railroad securities was due to the exceeding lowness of prices and the improved finance politics in the United States. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 6, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Illinois Central and Northern Pacific each 2½, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific 1½, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred 1¼, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, Central Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western each 1, Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande each ¾, Norfolk and Western and Louisville and Nashville each ½, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas ¼.

Woman Dies in the Street.

A poorly dressed woman staggered feebly along Division Street in the driving rain yesterday morning, and, turning into Forsyth Street, fell dead in front of No. 15. The body was removed to the Morgue. Nothing was found by which she could be identified. Both large toes had been amputated, and the third finger of the right hand was contracted.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY, (Mackay-Bennett System,) No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of October, 1896, out of the net earnings, to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of September, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 19th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of October, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated Sept. 1, 1896. E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office of WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY, 40 Wall St., New-York City, Aug. 13, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the preferred stock payable on Sept. 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Aug. 31 to Sept. 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
Of STOCKS AND BONDS on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1896,
at 12:30 P. M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

For account of whom it may concern.
200 shares AURORA GRATA ASSOCIATION of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Particulars from Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

facilities for the same. General business is as dull as the stock market. The bank exchanges this week were the smallest for any week this year. Additional iron mills and coke ovens have closed down, further curtailing railroad traffic and mercantile trade.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Traction	16⅞	17¼
Citizens' Traction Company	55	55¾
Federal St. & Pleasant Valley	20	20¾
Pittsburg & Birmingham	14⅞	15⅛
Consolidated Traction Company	7	7¼
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester	37½	38¼
Westinghouse Air Brake Company	155	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.—The local stock market has been extremely dull. There have been few transactions owing to the prevailing high rate of money. A few shares of Old National Bank have sold at 109½, and while the stock of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company is very closely held some has changed hands at 79, which is the lowest quoted price for some months. The money market continues firm. Commercial paper is quoted from 7 to 8 per cent, call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and cotton loans at 8 per cent.

Messrs. Miller, Vaughan & Co., Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	..	44½	Mechanics'	49¾	52
Atlantic	32	35½	Nat. N. A.	43	..
Black. Canal	21½	24	N. Comme'e.	39	42½
City	56	61	Old	109½	112
Commercial	..	46¾	Providence	750	..
Eagle	51	55	Phenix	70	75
Fifth	..	45	R. Island	..	23½
First	110	..	R. Williams	..	60
Fourth	..	120	Second	..	128
Globe	53	..	Third	..	80
High Street	60	..	Traders'	45	45¾
Manufact's	140	142½	Weyb'n'ster	59	64
Merchants'	61	64	Weybosset	..	43½

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	Slater	158
Pacific	67		

TRUST COMPANIES.

*Industrial	100	U. Trust Co.	50

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	130	N. Y., N. H. & H	164

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	200	N. & P. W. pf	97
Am. Supply	70	P. Haircloth	35
A. & Sims	25	R. I. Perkins H. S.	45
Gorham Mfg. pf	113	R. I. P. H. S. pf	40
Mosier Safe Co. pf	100	S. pf	75

INSURANCE.

Equitable	52½	Prov. W.	50
Merchants'	49		52

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Nar. Elec.	78	R. I. Elec. Protect	122
Prov. Gas.	81	Woon. Elec.	110
Paw. Gas	82		
Prov. Tel	81		

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & S. S. S.	110	R. I. S. D.	70

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The market was a shade firmer for both stocks and bonds during the past week. Celluloid stock is 5 per cent. higher for both the bid and asked price on the announcement of a dividend of 1 per cent. The Celluloid Manufacturing Company has announced a final distribution equal to $2.35 per share, payable Sept. 1. Manhattan Oil stock is offered at 55. Union Railway bonds are firmer. Far is now bid for them.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	178
Albany City 6s, 1910-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	89	90
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	132½
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railway stock	133	134
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110	..
Albany Safe Deposit & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	59	59¾
Commerce Insurance Company	110	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	108	110
Consolidated Car Heating Company	50	60
First National Bank	163	170
Hudson River Telephone Company	45	55
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	50	55
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	150	151
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	350	..
National Exchange Bank	95	97½
†New-York Car Company	11	14
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	..
New-York State Bank	220	230
Park Bank	125	130
Rensselaer & Saratoga	170	180
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	112	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	..	101
Union Railway Co. of New-York	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	98	100
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	100½
Westcott Express Company	25	100
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	205
Manufacturers' National Bank	205	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	170	180
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	80
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	108	125
People's Bank of Lansingburgh	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railway 6s, 1942	105	107
Troy Gas Company stock	126	128
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	112	113
*Troy Gas Company con. 5s	109	..
Troy Railroad Company	87	88
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	100	105

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE BANK STATEMENTS

For the Quarter Ended Sept. 3, 1896.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,463,406.73
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		68,925.93
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,201.92
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		417,804.07
Real estate, as per schedule		142,181.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		25,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		283,608.75
Specie, as per schedule		74,047.73
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		72,500.00
Cash items, viz.: City drafts		8,848.41
Loss and expense, viz.: Current expenses		21,084.39
		$2,556,608.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		265,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$13,475.07	
Exchange	734.22	
Interest	3,356.56	
Other profits	1,601.75	19,167.60
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$1,848,728.58	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,800.00	
Certified checks	5,442.10	
Cashier's checks outstanding	13,383.02	
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	43,795.98	
Due savings banks	50,191.68	1,972,341.36
Unpaid dividends		100.00
		$2,556,608.96

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of COLUMBIA BANK, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 3d day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of September, 1896, before me, GEO. STOLL, Notary Public, Westchester County.

Certificate filed in New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,598,842.98
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		179,990.48
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	8,968.00	128,968.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		332,608.52
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		381,877.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$185,105.74	
Other items carried as cash	14,308.97	199,474.71
Loss and expense, viz.: Current expenses	3,918.23	
Exchange	518.31	4,436.54
U. S. Red. Agency		3,000.00
		$3,876,628.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$422,700.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$10,860.67	
Interest	676.08	
Other profits	271,632.68	283,169.43
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$2,929,304.95	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,505.77	
Certified checks	22,697.73	2,964,508.45
Unpaid dividends		1,251.00
		$3,876,628.88

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President, and S. C. MERWIN, Cashier, of the Pacific Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 470 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 3d day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
SAM'L C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of September, 1896, before me, R. M. G. DODGE, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
23 Wall Street, New-York,
August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New-York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Philip Farrelly	$89.39
L. Kalisk & Son	55.00
H. McAleenan	190.81
Geo. Ripley	165.99

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1896. NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Notary Public Kings Co. Certificate filed in New-York Co.

au31-1aw6wM

Standard Gas Com. Stock.
Consumers' Gas Bonds (Jersey City.)
Indianapolis (Ind.) Gas 1st 6s.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day. A. M.

Sun rises...5:32|Sun sets...6:23|Moon rises... ...

HIGH WATER SEPT. 7.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:02 A. M.	7:24 A. M.	9:18 A. M.
7:24 P. M.	7:45 P. M.	9:34 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY (MONDAY,) SEPT. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 27
Cevic	Liverpool	Aug. 29
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 2
Clintonia	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
Eldorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 2
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Aug. 27
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 2
Merida	St. Lucia	Aug. 31
Mobile	London	Aug. 27
Port Darwin	St. Lucia	Aug. 30
Seneca	Havana	Sept. 3

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

Kensington	Antwerp	Aug. 29
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 1
Russia	Hamburg	Aug. 25

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

Edam	Amsterdam	Aug. 29
Francisco	Hull	Aug. 25
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Aug. 25
Servia	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Vigilancia	Havana	Sept. 5

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.

Karlsruhe	Bremen	Aug. 20
Trave	Bremen	Sept. 1

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

Alliance	Colon	Sept. 4
Britannic	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 28
San Marcos	Galveston	Sept. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
C. of Augusta	Sept. 8	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 8	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 8	P't au P'ce	24 State St.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	Sept. 9	Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Seguranca	Sept. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Muriel	Sept. 9	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seneca	Sept. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Adirondack	Sept. 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Andes	Sept. 12	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Sept. 15	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	55 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alianca	Sept. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 26	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Sobral	Sept. —	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Sept. 6.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Deloncle, Havre Aug. 29, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Remnant, Rosario July 29, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Sept. 3, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Kniowa, Hamburg Aug. 25, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London Aug. 22, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Talisman, (Norw.,) Berg, Barbados Aug. 28, with mdse to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Viceroy, (Br.,) Rollo, Vera Cruz Aug. 22, via Laguana, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Russia, (Ger.,) Martens, Hamburg Aug. 23, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Kohlsaat, Marseilles 52 ds, in ballast to G. E. Varrelmann.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Aug. 25, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Sept. 3, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Sandhill, for Wilmington, N. C.; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; Coleridge, for Pernambuco; Delcomyn, for Montevideo; South Portland, for Barranquilla; Pontiac, for Londonderry; Kaaroo, for Philadelphia; F. W. Brune, for Philadelphia; Glanton, for Philadelphia.

Bark Edith Sheraton, for San Domingo City.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Collen, from Bremen for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

BOARDERS WANTED.

45th ST., 216 WEST.—Choice accommodations; superior board; parlor dining room; refined family; references exchanged.

45th ST., 129 WEST.—Finely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; table board.

61 WEST 50th ST.—Elegant rooms, en suite or otherwise, with board; references exchanged.

156 WEST 36th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with excellent board; terms reasonable.

164 WEST 126th ST.—Elegant suites of rooms and single rooms; newly furnished; with board.

357 WEST 30th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; excellent board; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

280 SKILLMAN ST., NEAR LAFAYETTE.—One or two furnished rooms, with or without board; private family.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—By a gentleman, a large room; ample closet room; in the upper part of the city; east side, between 30th and 60th Sts., preferred; with a private family; meals served in room, or private table. BOARDER, Box 101 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

2D FLOOR; PRIVATE BATH; HANDSOMELY furnished; also separate rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

30th ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table, if desired; references.

A.—MADISON AV., 120.—Handsome suite of rooms; front; en suite or single; private baths; references.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Debrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. No more delightful trip than this for

LABOR DAY.

Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; to Po'keepsie and return, $1.50.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. Pier, 8:45, 9:50, 10:50, 11 A.M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:25, 3:30 P.M. So. 5th St. Brooklyn, 9:05, 9:55, 10:20, 11:20 A.M., 12:20, 1:45, 2:55, 3:50 P.M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A.M. 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:15 P.M. Leave 126th St., E.R. (Port Morris), 9 A.M. 12 M., 2 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A.M., 12 M., 1 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7 P.M. for all landings. For 126th St. (Port Morris), 10:30 A.M., 1:30, 6:30 P.M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. J. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:50, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D & 71ST STS., N.Y.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST HOTELS IN THE WORLD.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS.
HIGH-CLASS CUISINE.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

APARTMENTS ARRANGED IN SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS. NOW BOOKING ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE COMING YEAR. TERMS MODERATE.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,

Cor. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.

European Plan.

Homelike and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices.
Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50. Suites, $3 per day and upward.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel,")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam,") at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 1 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Muriel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM (supplementary at 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship J. W. Taylor; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 11 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $80 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | ‡HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | *Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | *Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM | Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Sc. 17, 10 AM | Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4¼ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6¼ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 9 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23
PARIS.....Sept. 16 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30
NEW-YORK...Sept. 19 | PARIS.....Oct. 7

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Sept. 9, noon | Westernland, Se. 28, noon
Kensington, Sept. 16, noon | Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM | Etruria, Oct. 8, noon
Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 P.M. | Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM
Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 17, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 14th Street.
Anchoria.....Sept. 12 | Furnessia.....Sept. 26
Ethiopia.....Sept. 19 | Circassia.....Oct. 3
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonicle. Sat., Sept. 12, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli... Sat., Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
Parlor-car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
No Cabin Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ROUND THE WORLD
Having completed the limited number of our first Round the World Party this season, we are now registering names for the Second Section, which sails from San Francisco by s. s. "China" on October 8.

PALESTINE.
The Fall Party for Palestine will sail by the s. s. "Fulda" from New-York, September 26. A number of ladies and gentlemen being booked for the tour, it is very desirable that immediate application be made to secure accommodation. Programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Sept. 21, 3 P.M.
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Sept. 8
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Sept. 11
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH, and EAST. The RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Hudson River by Daylight
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St, (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and the steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St. N. R., 9:25 A. M.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.50; Troy, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS, City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturdays, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain Resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 A. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only, Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars

DR. GALLAGHER IRRITABLE

HAD NOT SLEPT AT ALL SINCE SATURDAY MORNING.

Many Friends Called on the Released Prisoner Yesterday—Knew of a Sister's Death and Asked for a Brother, Who Came—Drive in Central Park to Gen. Grant's Monument—To Sequester the Erratic Exile.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher had not slept a wink since Saturday morning, when his breakfast of toast and tea was yesterday taken to his room in the Savoy Hotel.

Most of the night he spent in pacing from wall to wall of the chamber, beyond which he was not permitted to go. There was no violent outbreak. Still, occasionally he would make exclamations that indicated he thought himself back in his British prison. In consequence of his lack of sleep his condition was regarded as more irritable yesterday than on Saturday.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who has taken a room at the hotel near the patient, was kept busy yesterday telling of Dr. Gallagher's condition to visitors.

Among those who called were William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance; O'Donovan Rossa, Capt. D. V. Clancy, Michael H. Carew, Capt. James S. Tracey, Bartholomew W. Healy of Greenpoint, L. I., and M. T. Burns of Washington.

Mr. Healy said he was Dr. Gallagher's last patient before his departure for England on the fateful trip thirteen years ago. He said he owed his life to Dr. Gallagher's ministrations, and he wept as he told his story and was informed of his old physician's condition. Capt. Tracey also knew the doctor in this country.

An attempt was made during the morning to acquaint the doctor with the death of an unmarried sister, which occurred nine years ago. To soften the blow he was told that it happened only recently.

"I know better," retorted Dr. Gallagher, showing his wonderfully retentive memory. "It occurred nine years ago," and he gave the exact date.

Although none present knew it, the information had been carried to the doctor in his prison cell.

One of the persons whose name the demented man called was that of his brother Michael.

"Why don't you bring me Mike?" he often irritably asked.

"I've brought your sister," replied Gen. O'Beirne on one of these outbreaks, indicating Mrs. Connolly.

"You're a liar, Horgan, exclaimed the patient, evidently confusing the General with Capt. Patrick K. Horgan, who commanded a battery in the Irish Brigade.

The doctor's anxiety to see Michael was rewarded about noon, when that brother, who lives in Elizabeth, N. J., entered the room with another brother, James, whom the doctor had already seen. The recognition was instantaneous. Dr. Gallagher threw his arms around the neck of Michael and wept on his shoulder. The brothers also shed tears.

Dr. A. McBride, in whose charge the demented man came from England, was not present at this meeting of the brothers. He had gone to secure some much-needed rest. With his departure practically ended his connection with the patient. He feared that, should an emergency require his writing a prescription, it would not be honored, because he was an English physician. This, at least, was the reason given out for his retirement as Dr. Gallagher's attendant physician.

His place was taken by Dr. Albert W. Ferris, who had a chat with the patient in the early afternoon and spent last night in the room Dr. McBride had occupied.

Dr. Gallagher's imprisonment in his hotel rooms ended at 4 o'clock, when he came down in the elevator to take a drive. He wore the black clothes, derby hat, and black tie that Gen. O'Beirne had bought for him the day before. Between his brother Michael and his niece Agnes he walked rapidly to the closed carriage, in which he took a rear seat with Mrs. Connolly. On the front seat sat Michael and the nurse he calls Nellie Grant.

The doctor was extremely nervous. As soon as the carriage top was thrown back he took off his hat and jammed the crown against his knee. Then, in trying to straighten it, he so cracked it that a new one will be in order. A magazine he held he threw to the bottom of the carriage. Just as the horses started he leaned far over the side of the vehicle, as if anxious to see how tall was the building he called his home.

Followed by Gen. O'Beirne and Capt. Edward T. McChrystal in another carriage, the party turned into the Park by the East Drive. Thence the route was across by One Hundred and Tenth Street, up to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Grant's Monument, down to Eighty-fifth Street, and back to the West Drive.

Grant's Monument, Dr. Gallagher insisted, was Washington's, for Grant was not dead. He was most pleased with the sight of several little children playing on Eighty-fifth Street, and clapped his hands in glee.

When the hotel was reached, at 5:30 o'clock, he jumped from the carriage and ran bareheaded up the steps, two at a time. A handkerchief he held he seemed about to spread on the floor, but instead used it to wipe away imaginary perspiration. With his other hand he pulled fiercely at his beard.

Dr. Ferris thought Dr. Gallagher's increased nervousness might be due to the solid food in which he had been indulged during the day. By his orders, the diet will be restricted almost entirely to fluids.

The papers for the patient's commitment to an asylum—doubtless the Long Island Home, at Amityville—were drawn up yesterday. Mrs. Connolly and Michael Gallagher will probably sign the petition, which, when presented to some Supreme Court Judge, with a certificate from two physicians, of whom Dr Ferris will be one, is expected to secure the demented man's commitment without an examination in court. These papers will be presented today or to-morrow.

Dr. Gallagher's removal will occur as soon as his nervous condition may warrant.

A report on Dr. Gallagher's reception and condition was made last night to the General Amnesty Committee, at Independence Hall.

The joint committee of the Amnesty Association and the Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association will meet at the Hotel Metropole to-morrow evening. The General Amnesty Committee is to meet Wednesday evening, at Independence Hall, when subscription books in aid of the objects of the Committee will be distributed to representatives of societies not yet possessing them.

Subscription books may be had of P. J. Cody, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

At the meeting of the General Amnesty Committee on Wednesday, arrangements for the demonstration at the Madison Square Garden will be considered.

The Release of the Dynamiters.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Marquis of Londonderry, a Conservative Peer, in a speech delivered at Stockton, declared that the release of Daly, Dr. Gallagher, and the other Irish dynamiters had been received with disfavor in England. The Unionists leaders, he added, ought to explain their astonishing changes of front since the time they supported and applauded the Right Hon. Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, when he refused to release the dynamiters.

Odd Tale of How He Got the Horse.

John Buckering, twenty years old, of 882 Third Street, Hoboken, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for having in his possession a horse and wagon. He said that as he was standing at Third and Washington Streets, Hoboken, a boy drove up and asked him to take charge of the rig for a few minutes. Buckering got into the wagon, and the horse ran away with him. He was locked up at the Seventh Street Police Station. The owner of the equipage has not been found.

PULPIT POLITICAL LESSONS.

Dr. MacArthur on Vermont and Indianapolis.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur delivered a sermon last evening at Calvary Baptist Church on "Religious Lessons from the Political Events of Last Week."

The sermon, it was announced, was one of a series which are aimed to suggest religious lessons from important current events in different parts of the world, giving special prominence to America and its relations with other nations.

The preacher said that God is as truly in the world to-day as in the past. His hand is seen, His voice is heard everywhere.

"If the voice of the people is the voice of God," he continued, "then He spoke in thunder tones among the hills of Vermont last week, over that State and over the Nation.

"From the earliest days of the Republic the patriotic voice and the heroic acts of Vermont have covered her hills with glory and honor, but never did she speak more truly for patriotism, humanity, and religion than she spoke last week.

"She declared against the abominable spirit of sectionalism, of which the Chicago Convention was and is the prophet; she declared that under the American flag there is no enemy's country, that there is no North, no South, no East, no West; that this country is gloriously one and indivisible. She rebuked the demagogues who would raise sectional issues, who would open old wounds, and array American against American."

Of the Indianapolis Convention Dr. MacArthur said that, as Rufus Choate in his letter to the Whig Convention said, "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." So said this convention.

THE LESSON OF ABSALOM.

Dr. Peters on Demagogues and the Money-Owning Classes.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters preached last night in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church on "Absalom, the Original False Friend of the Workingman."

"Absalom," Dr. Peters said, "greeted the people, and by the arts of the hypocrite won their affections. His specious plea was:

"'Put me in power and see whether the rights of the poor laboring man, the honest farmer, the oppressed people will not be better regarded; see whether there will not be better times in the nation.'

"Absalom," continued the speaker, "is the original hand-shaking candidate. He ended his career by getting hung on a tree. What a good thing it would be for the country if the modern demagogues completed the parallel."

In a warning against demagogues, Dr. Peters said that unless the workingmen of this country show by their ballots their condemnation of these schemers to create vengeful animosities against the employer, they will cripple the arm, lame the feet, and pierce the heart of American labor for a generation.

"The worst enemy of the working classes to-day," continued Dr. Peters, "are those demented agitators whose appeal is to the idle, the shiftless, the dissipated, and the bankrupt to fight the money-owning class. Who comprise the money-owning class in the United States? The 4,000 millionaires? Not they alone, but the 4,875,000 savings bank depositors and the more than 15,000,000 of men and women who earn their living by their labor. Every man who has a dollar or to whom a dollar is due is a money owner, and he wants that dollar as good as gold, and his ballot should be fired against the man who would rob him and sully the Nation's honor."

HISSES FOR A PREACHER.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon's Political Sermon Causes Excitement.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached yesterday morning in the Academy of Music on "The Political Crisis." He condemned Candidate Bryan and the Chicago platform and a number of his hearers left the church. Others who remained, but did not agree with the preacher's remarks, gave vent to their disapproval in hisses and shouts of "That's false" or "You are wrong!" The majority of the audience, however, indorsed the preacher's views by applause.

Mr. Dixon declared that it was the duty of every patriotic citizen to support the Republican ticket, and said that the election of Mr. Bryan would bring about civil war and 3,000,000 men would be thrown out of employment.

"The old prophets were not priests, but statesman," Mr. Dixon said, "and it is my ambition not to be a priest, but like the prophets of old. Thirty-six years ago the Nation was confronted by a great crisis which resulted in the war of the rebellion, and again we are brought face to face with a great political crisis. The Democratic Party has given up every principle that it has fought for for one hundred years. Democracy sold itself for sixteen pieces of silver."

It was when Mr. Dixon was denouncing the free coinage of silver as a "bunko-steering business" that the demonstration began. Several shouted, "You don't know what you are talking about!" One gray-haired man arose and exclaimed: "I won't stand this any longer," and rushed from the building. He was followed by fifty others, some applying unkind epithets to the preacher as they left. The exodus unnerved Mr. Dixon for the moment, but he was quickly reassured by the applause from those who indorsed his views.

STATEN ISLAND HORSE FAIR.

A Variety of Entertainment That Will Last All Week.

The second annual County Fair and Horse Show of Richmond County will open this morning on the old grounds of the Staten Island Athletic Club, on Bement Avenue, West Brighton. It will be a social event, and continue every day this week.

Tents have been erected on the old athletic field for the exhibits. Concerts will be given during the afternoons by the Mount Loretto Band, which is composed of 100 boys, inmates of that institution. The principal event of the fair will be the bicycle parade, in which it is expected that 3,000 wheelmen will participate. Entries have been received from many of the leading clubs in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey.

Dr. Huntington's Daughter Wedded.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Sept. 6.—Miss Mary Huntington, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, pastor of Grace Church, New-York, was married here yesterday to William Goodrich Thompson, a member of the Boston bar. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret, sister of the bride, and Miss Jane R. Reynolds of New-York. Miss Katherine Thompson, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and the ushers were Ezra R. Thayer and Charles E. Shattuck of Boston, H. T. Gage of Worcester, William Dunbar of Cambridge, George Blayden, Paul Reynolds, and F. W. Bush of New-York. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Doane and Dr. Huntington.

Vagrant Dies in Brooklyn Jail.

Frederick Hinchliff, twenty-nine years old, who said that he had no home, was arrested on Thursday night by a patrolman of the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, on the charge of vagrancy. He was arraigned before Justice Lemon in the Gates Avenue Police Court, and was sent to Raymond Street Jail. He died in the jail last night. It is not known who his friends are.

RAINY FOR DEW BRUSHERS

STILL THERE WERE KNEIPP DISCIPLES OUT YESTERDAY.

Twoscore Devotees Walked Unshod in the Rain-Soaked Grass on North Meadow, Central Park, Apparently Cheerful and Enthusiastic—Perhaps a Parade of Believers in the New Cure—Mosquitoes Out, Too.

To some it appeared churlish that Jupiter Pluvius should quench the ardor of those who believe in the efficacy of the Kneipp, or dew, cure for human ills, but this was the effect of the rain in New-York yesterday morning.

Those with a smattering of classical knowledge reflected not only that dew, not cloud water, is the great factor in Father Kneipp's treatment, but that, to honor the god, the lapis manalis had been brought into Rome, and that it was an aquaelicium festival, in which the matrons parading barefooted should have had no thought of the benefit of walking on moist turf.

It was expected that at least 500 people, believers in the Kneipp theory that a walk in the dew-bespangled grass in the early morning is conducive to health, would tread over the North Meadow, in Central Park yesterday morning.

At a meeting of Kneipp Verein No. 1, held last Wednesday, the New-York disciples of the German scientist who had become members of the organization decided to have a grand "walk" in North Meadow yesterday. All the believers in the cure were earnestly requested to assemble on the East Drive, adjacent to the meadow, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and to divest themselves of their footgear, and join the throng of dew trippers.

The Kneippers had determined to make an impression through numerical strength. Their ulterior object is supposed to have been to secure from the Board of Park Commissioners an extension of the time in which they will be allowed to bathe their feet in the dew, by parading through the grasses of North Meadow.

Unless the time is extended, their dew-walking exercise in Central Park must cease next Thursday.

Their plans were excellently made, and on Saturday the indications were that the meadow would be thronged with Kneippers Sunday morning, but it was raining, and as a result only about forty devotees of the new fad, if such it may be called, trod the turf barefoot.

"They don't understand it yet; the rain makes no difference," said one sturdy Kneipper, as he plodded doggedly over the grass.

It was a wretched morning. In the Park it was humid and oppressive, while the meadow was water-soaked. There were ever mosquitoes, which buzzed around the walkers and attacked their unprotected feet and legs. The rain came in a steady, penetrating drizzle from the east. None of the walkers looked enthusiastic. But for more than two hours they kept up their ceaseless pacing across the mead, holding umbrellas over their heads with one hand while they fought the mosquitoes with the other.

There was only one woman among those who "took the cure" yesterday morning. She was middle-aged and did not appear to be ailing. On the contrary, she spun off about five miles before leaving the grass. She was asked why she was taking the "cure," but her only response was a glassy stare.

Henry F. Charles, President of Kneipp Verein No. 1, was not present. He lives in Brooklyn, and, notwithstanding his devotion to the "water cure," the weather must have been deterrent to him. But Prof. August F. Reinhold was there. He is Chairman of the "Committee on Promotion" of the cure.

"They are not healthy," said the professor, referring to hose. "One should only wear shoes on the feet."

The professor conducts a water-cure establishment in the city. He is a young German, and a devoted follower of Dr. Kneipp. He appears to be robust.

"The rain does not interfere with the cure," said Prof. Reinhold. "The dew is still there, and one gets the benefit of it notwithstanding the rain. I believe, though, that it is better when only the dew is on the grass. Now, yesterday it was fine—glorious!" and the face of the Kneipper glowed with enthusiasm.

The professor said that beginners in taking the cure should not spend more than ten or fifteen minutes on the grass for the first few days.

"The effect is so great," he explained. "They can gradually make the time longer. Now I can walk for two hours," the professor added proudly.

The professor believes in the sun cure as well as the water cure.

"That's a good color, ain't it?" he asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as he exhibited a well-bronzed leg. "That's a sample of my tan. I got it from the rain and sun. Sometimes I lie unclothed in the sun for seven hours."

The first of the Kneippers who walked in North Meadow yesterday morning strode out upon the grass a very few minutes after 5 o'clock. They were three young Germans. They looked like students. One was found to be a musician, and he was wonderfully enthusiastic. He said that dew walking was a wonderful brain stimulent.

The trio marched across the grass like the Three Guardsmen, shoulder to shoulder, and with regular stride. They were not long left alone. Other disciples of Kneipp emerged in ones and twos and threes from the shrubbery surrounding the meadow. At 6 o'clock about forty dew brushers were treading the grass. The rain increased to a downpour a few minutes after that hour and the Kneippers who were without umbrellas took to shelter. Those who had such protection stolidly continued the walk.

"Look at dot voman oud dere valking in her bare foots," said a German laborer, who passed by the meadow, evidently, from the pair of overalls on his arm, and on his way to work. "Vot for she do dot?" he asked a policeman.

"For her health," the officer answered.

"Well, do you know vot she gets?" asked this heretical countryman of Kneipp's. "She gets von toot-ake." And he went his way.

The walking was continued until 8 o'clock, the hour named by the Park Commissioners for its cessation.

The date for the next regular meeting of Kneipp Verein No. 1 is Sept. 17, but it is thought that President Charles will call a special meeting of the organization before Thursday, that it may take steps to urge the Park Commissioners to make the permit granted allowing devotees of the cure to walk on the park grass permanent.

An effort will also be made to have the grand parade of the Kneippers on the grass of North Meadow intended for yesterday morning take place on Wednesday morning, in order that the Park Commissioners may be impressed with the numerical strength of the believers.

Many "evening walkers" were in evidence at the park Saturday night. They "took the grass" about 7 o'clock, and some of them walked until 9 o'clock. Prof. Reinhold says that while the evening walking is very beneficial, it is much better to take the dew treatment in the morning.

Feast of St. Rose of Lima Ended.

The celebration of the feast of St. Rose of Lima, which began on Aug. 30, was concluded yesterday, in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, in Cannon Street. A solemn high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the rector, the Rev. Father McGinley, and his assistants, the Rev. Father Feehan, and the Rev. Father Parks. The Rev. Father McLaughlin, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, preached. After mass there was a solemn benediction of the sacrament.

M'KANE'S FEW PRIVILEGES.

Fantastic Stories of Champagne and a Private Icebox Denied.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The officials at the State prison here to-day absolutely denied the rumors circulated recently that John Y. McKane was accorded privileges in the prison which are denied to the other prisoners. Warden Sage is absent on his vacation, but Secretary Hickey, speaking for the Warden, said there was no truth in the statements that had been made by discharged convicts.

As to his shaving a private icebox, this was totally untrue, Mr. Hickey said. There was an icebox, as described, but it was not for McKane's sole use. Each shop is given ice daily to cool the water. McKane saw the ice melted rapidly, and being a carpenter, built a small icebox to save the day's allowance of ice for the shop in which he is, so that the supply would last through the day.

That the prisoner read until 11 o'clock or later was true, but every prisoner had the right to read if he wanted to. The fact that McKane availed himself of the privilege was not the concern of the officials. Since the electric lighting system has been extended to the cells there was no reason why the prisoners could not read as long as they wished.

McKane was not the only prisoner who read until late at night. There are others in the prison who, like McKane, are not of the criminal type. They are undergoing imprisonment for offenses, but are not criminal by nature. Some of these men welcomed the right to read, and made great use of it.

McKane, Mr. Hickey said, never had different food or more of it than other prisoners, except when he was sick and something had to be given him from the hospital. Mr. Hickey said that so far as McKane being a well man, it was distinctly not true. McKane was a sick man, and very few of the prisoners would work while as sick as he. They would long since have sought berths in the hospital.

He has perhaps more visitors than most of the other prisoners. The visitors were mainly lawyers, and most of his letters were to his counsel. He had great interests when convicted, and they are being wound up, and his counsel frequently consult him. An interview with counsel is never denied any prisoner. Any lawyer may see his client at any time within reasonable hours.

Some latitude was allowed McKane, but not more than was enjoyed by other convicts who have never broken the prison rules and are model prisoners.

As for McKane being allowed wine, he does not drink it, and seldom, if ever, did when he was at Coney Island.

CONVENTION OF EX-REGULARS.

Army and Navy Veterans Meet for National Business.

The National Convention of the United States Regular Army and Navy Veterans will be held at noon to-day, at the headquarters of the National Commandery, 70 East Fourth Street.

This organization is composed of about 800 honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the regular army and navy, belonging to ten commands, throughout the United States. The object of the convention is to elect National officers for the ensuing year and to talk over the good of the organization.

The following National officers will be present: Commander William E. Morris of this city, Adjt. Joseph B. Burns of Philadelphia, Inspector Charles S. Slack of Philadelphia, Judge Advocate B. W. Hyde and Chaplain J. G. Frick of Pottsville, Penn.; Trustees John R. McCullough of Philadelphia and Henry Schueman of Mahanoy City, Penn.

The delegates will represent the following commands: Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. W. S. Hancock, and Gen. George A. Custer, at Philadelphia; Gen. George Washington, Centralia, Washington; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Fort Keogh, Mon. Gen. George G. Meade, Pottsville, Penn.; Gen. George H. Thomas, Wilmington, Del.; Gen. David McM. Gregg, Harrisburg, Penn.; Gen. Philip Kearny, Newark, N. J.; Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, New-York.

Comrades Thomas Shelly, Charles Warner, Adam Cork, Richard Streck, James O'Brien, and William Szillett have been appointed by the local command as a committee to receive the visitors.

Runaway Horse Hurts Two Men.

William Briete of 452 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was driving a horse and wagon on Sackett Street yesterday afternoon, and at the corner of Smith Street the horse ran away, throwing him out on the sidewalk, causing severe injuries to his knee, shoulders, back, and scalp. The horse continued to run up Sackett Street, and Michael McLaughlin of 79 Pacific Street, in trying to stop the animal, was knocked down, receiving severe injuries to his scalp. Briete was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, and McLaughlin was taken home.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The time held by Charles Frohman at Hoyt's Theatre expires on the 1st of October, but he will return there next Spring and fill the time until Summer. As long ago as last May Hoyt and McKee contracted with Archibald Gunter for the production of his farce "A Florida Enchantment" at Hoyt's in October for a season of eight weeks, and this will follow Mr. Frohman's time, with Grace Filkins probably in the leading part. The play is based on a legend that if a certain plant is found, it changes the sex of the possessor, and the leading woman of the farce is changed into a man, whose valet becomes a comic colored woman. The plant is lost and is not found again until the last act, when the persons resume their original characters. After the run of this Hoyt's "A Contented Woman" will be produced, with Catherine Miskell Hoyt in the leading part. Mr. Frohman will produce another comedy besides "The Liar" before his term of occupancy expires.

—It is said that Haddon Chamber's new play, "Boys Together," has not succeeded at the Adelphi Theatre in London, and that the news of the great success of "Under the Polar Star" having already reached there, Manager William A. Brady has received a cabled offer from Gatti Brothers for an immediate production of "Under the Polar Star" in England, which he is considering. Providing arrangements are made, David Belasco will cross the ocean to direct the staging of the play, and at the same time prepare for an English production of the "Heart of Maryland," in which Manager Brady will also be interested.

—Amann, the celebrated imitator and facial expressionist, and Dutch Daly, the London comedian, have sailed from England. They will arrive next Friday and join the programme announced by Oscar Hammerstein for the opening performances of the Olympia Music Hall season. Amann's imitations of public men have given him an international reputation. He returns to this country at a very opportune time, for no doubt he has representations and caricatures of the men most prominent in the public eye, politically speaking.

—Victorien Sardou has just completed a new play for Sarah Bernhardt, which is to be produced at her theatre in Paris in November. It is a modern play, and not what is theatrically known as "a production." This will give Sardou two new presentations this year, the one by Bernhardt and that of "Robespierre," by Sir Henry Irving. Bernhardt has decided not to come to this country again until the season after next.

—"The Greatest of These" is the dramatization of a novel which Beerbohm Tree will produce here at the Knickerbocker, and with which he will open his new theatre in London, Her Majesty's. Kate Forke will come with him here as his leading woman. She came here several years ago with Charles Wyndham, and since then has been playing leading parts at the Garrick and the Lyceum in London.

—On account of the continued popularity of "The Widow Jones," May Irwin will not produce her new farce until January, when she will return to the Bijou Theatre here. It is possible that Robert Hilliard will have the time at the Bijou between the engagement of Harrigan and Arthur Bourchier for the production of his new farce, "The Mummy."

—Chevalier's engagement at the Garrick is for four weeks only, and his tour will be for twenty-five weeks. At the conclusion of his season here Charles Frohman will produce at the Garrick William Gillette's new play, "The Secret Service," with a special cast, including Amy Busby, Odette Tyler, and Mr. Gillette.

—Both "Under the Red Robe" and "A Man in Love," which John Drew was under contract to produce this season, have been abandoned in favor of "Rosemary." It is probable that one of these plays will be presented by the Empire stock company during the season.

—Isabel Evesson has been engaged by Charles Frohman and will join the "Thoroughbred" company next Monday, taking the place of Agnes Miller, who will return to the Empire stock company and appear in its opening production here.

—John Hare, besides presenting the Robertsonian plays during his season at the Garrick Theatre here, will produce Pinero's play "The Hobby Horse," in which he played in London some years ago and in which he has a very strong character.

—Theresa Vaughn will join Rice's "Evangeline" company when it opens its season at the Garden Theatre Oct. 1.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP SHE SET

WOMAN PICKPOCKET'S NEW SCHEME A FAILURE.

Dressed in a Natty Bicycle Costume She Expected to Avoid Suspicion—Had Warned the Detective of a Department Store to Watch Another Woman—Her Picture in the Rogues' Gallery Identified by Some of Her Supposed Victims.

A handsome young woman, who said her name was Annie Kumpf and that she lived in Brooklyn, but declined to say on what street or avenue, was taken to the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, attired in a natty bicycle costume of light stuff, and was remanded by Magistrate Flammer on a charge of picking pockets.

The woman went to Bloomingdale's store, at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on her bicycle on Saturday afternoon, and stepping up to Private Detective Oestricher she asked: "Aren't you the detective here?" On being assured that such was the case Miss Kumpf, in low, confidential tones, said:

"Do you see that young woman in a blue waist over by the jewelry counter?"

Oestricher admitted that he saw the woman.

"Well, she has just stolen two gold stick pins. I stood close beside her and saw her do it. I think you should keep an eye on her," said the wheelwoman, as she smiled sweetly at the detective.

"I am quite grateful to you," responded Oestricher. "I will look out for the woman and keep an eye on her as you suggested."

Oestricher had recognized Miss Kumpf as a pickpocket, whose picture in the Rogues' Gallery is No. 2,272. So, while one eye was on the "blue waist," the other eye was by no means idle.

The detective saw Miss Kumpf cross directly to the linen counter, mingle with the crowd congregated there, and in less than a minute she had taken a purse from the pocket of Mrs. Zeimer, a customer, who lives at Sixty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue.

As the girl moved away, Oestricher walked up to Mrs. Zeimer and asked if she had lost anything. She put her hands to her side and said her pocketbook was gone.

"Wait here," said the detective, "and I will try and recover it." Miss Kumpf was standing near a party of shoppers. He asked her to accompany him. She readily acquiesced, and he led her to where Mrs. Zeimer was waiting. Miss Kumpf still carried the pocketbook in her hand, and it was identified by Mrs. Zeimer as her property. Oestritcher then told Miss Kumpf she was under arrest.

"What are you going to do with me now?" asked the prisoner.

"I'm going to lock you up, and then I'm coming back to watch the 'blue waist,'" the detective replied, and Miss Kumpf laughed heartily.

The young woman was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House over night. When she was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday, Oestricher said that Mrs. Zeimer would not be able to appear in court until to-day.

Special Detectives Farley and Campbell of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station said that Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau had been looking for the Kumpf woman for a long time. He has four complainants whom he thinks can identify the prisoner. The latter has quite a record. She was first arrested about five years ago on Sixth Avenue for picking pockets. She received a sentence of twelve months at that time. She subsequently served two years in New-Jersey, one year at Auburn, and ten months in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Farley said one of the complainants had identified the girl's photograph. He will place her with other women at Headquarters to-day in the hope that she will be fully identified by all the complainants.

SCHOONER MAY IN A GALE.

Huge Wave Carried Away Mate Nugent and Did Damage.

The three-masted schooner John H. May, which left Jacksonville Aug. 23 with a cargo of yellow pine for this port, ran into a heavy northeast gale off Frying Pan Shoals, south of Cape Hatteras.

The storm began on the 28th, and Capt. Burroughs was obliged to heave to on the port tack, with a single reef in the mainsail and double reef in the foresail.

The laboring of the ship caused the cargo to shift, and while William Nugent, the first mate, and John Edwards, a colored seaman, were wedging the deck load the following morning a heavy wave struck the schooner with tremendous force.

It tore away the mainsail, boom, and gaff, and the bolt iron from the top of the after-house, and stove in eight feet of the deck near the mizzen rigging. Part of the starboard rail was also carried away.

The mate was swept overboard and drowned.

Robert Gaskins, acting second mate and steward, threw out a line, but Nugent never appeared. It was thought that he had been instantly killed and that his body became entangled in the mainsail.

Edwards was thrown into the mizzen rigging and fell on the bulwarks, injuring his right leg.

The Captain, Frank Harris, and Gaskins were knocked down, and Gaskins only saved himself from being washed overboard by catching hold of the Captain.

The wave seemed to be a cumulative one. Capt. Burroughs said it was about thirty feet high and sixty feet long and came upon them very suddenly. The storm trysail was set and they proceeded on their way.

Nugent was forty-five years old and a native of Tuckerton, N. J. He is said to have a sister living in New-Brunswick, N. J.

Incendiary Fire in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 6.—An incendiary fire early this morning, which started in the molding and planing mill of George Cooke, on Railroad Place, opposite the station of the Watchung Railroad, destroyed a number of buildings and caused a loss of about $30,000. It is believed the fire was the work of the person or persons who have set fire to a number of buildings in the Oranges in the last ten days. The molding and planing mill was filled with costly machinery and finished work ready for delivery. Other buildings destroyed were John Berryman's carpenter shop, A. F. Robinson's carpenter shop, Maynes Potter's paint store, and Frank Williams's carpenter shop. A large stable in the rear of the Cooke mill was burned, together with a lot of wagons, sleighs, and carriages. Three horses perished. Mr. Cooke's house, west of the fire, was damaged by fire and water.

Ship's Fireman Hit the Engineer.

Albert Sager, a fireman on the Hamburg steamship Palatia, was locked up in Hoboken yesterday on a charge of insubordination. When the Palatia sailed, Sager was drunk. A bottle of whisky was found in his possession, and was taken from him by Chief Enyineer Bleidung. Sager, when the steamship reached her dock, demanded the bottle. The chief engineer told him it had been thrown overboard. Sager attacked Bleidung with a heavy iron padlock. He was disarmed, and will be kept locked up until the vessel sails.

Philadelphia, Too, Needs More Schools

From The Philadelphia Call.

The complaint everywhere made throughout the city of inadequate buildings and facilities for accommodating the large increase in the number of pupils seeking entrance to the various grades of the public schools is humiliating.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Two charming young Southern women have ensconced themselves in a cozy den on Forty-fourth Street West. They are both of a literary turn, and came to New-York two weeks ago from Dixie, to seek fame and fortune on the troubled sea of journalism. Their pocketbooks are still unexhausted, and they are supremely happy.

"Oh, it's lovely," said one of them. "Of course it is different from the South, and that is its chiefest charm. For two girls like us to live alone in this delightful fashion, and make our own living by our own work, would result in all manner of unkind things being said about them in the South and very shortly in their complete social ostracism. No matter how ambitious or how talented a girl may be, in the South she will find herself restricted by social regulations from making her own way and enjoying the freedom and independence that making one's own living bring to one. We two decided to go to some place where we could find employment for our brains and some degree of freedom for ourselves, and at least to escape from an early marriage, which is supposed to be the goal of nearly every girl's ambition in the South. Here we are happy. We have been treated with uniform courtesy by the people of New-York with whom we have come in contact, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are independent.

"But I guess, when we really contemplate matrimony, we will go back South to find our husbands," the young woman added, laughingly.

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"Did it ever occur to you that the men who drive those trucks built expressly for handling structural iron must have a sharp eye, steady nerves, and remarkably good judgment?" remarked a man, as he saw one of the trucks lumbering through Broadway behind four prancing draught horses. "I have noticed how these men have figured and manoeuvred to get out of a tight hole on the narrow streets down town, and invariably such an exhibition attracts a large crowd. Those wagons are unusually long, and their monstrous wheels give them a decidedly cumbersome look. They sometimes cause a blockade of the cable cars on Broadway, but if the grimmen held their tempers and were as patient as the drivers, there would be but little trouble."

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There is one thing in which Brooklyn sets an example in the way of cleanliness which the New-York authorities would do well to follow. That is in the placing of receptacles along the streets for waste papers and similar rubbish. These receivers were placed on the streets of Brooklyn as the result of a long agitation of the matter by the Women's Health Protective League. Everybody smiled at the suggestion at first, and many uncomplimentary things were said about the worthy women of the league. All that is changed now, and one will often see a man going out of his way to deposit papers in the receivers which he would otherwise have thrown in the street.

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They sat upon the gnarled roots of an oak tree beside Riverside Drive, and looked out upon the broad expanse of the Hudson. He was from the South, and was romantic and sentimental. She was a New-York girl. Eloquently he spoke of the beauty of the scene, its peacefulness, and how it awakened tender emotions in the heart, and all that. She listened in silence, but her lips twitched, and she was evidently stirred with some deep emotion. At last she burst forth:

"Oh, the scenery is all right enough; but that little toe of mine is hurting me like the very mischief! Come on, let's get a car; I'm going to a chiropodist's!"

And the eloquent Southern youth followed in silence.

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"Have you a Boston City Directory?" a stranger asked one of the clerks at an up-town hotel.

"No," was the answer, "but there is a man from Boston stopping here, and he can tell you where to find every one who lives there. Shall I introduce you?"

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"Some persons think that I get away up in the top of these high buildings because I want to get away from them," said Weather Forecaster Dunn yesterday afternoon, as he gazed out of the big, round windows of his eyrie in the tower of the Manhattan Life Building. "As far as I am concerned, I would much rather be on the ground, if I could do my work there. Our old quarters, in the Equitable Building, were admirably adapted to our needs at that time, because there were no higher buildings around us. But when they began to build above us we had to seek quarters where the new structures would not interfere with our instruments. If they were on the ground level the readings would not amount to much."

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A wagon loaded with watermelons attracted the attention of a number of men who had sought shelter from the rain beneath an awning that projected from a building on Thirty-first Street, opposite the Douglass Club, the swell social organization among the negroes of the city.

"I will bet a quarter that it does not pass the Douglass Club without being stopped," said a wide-awake looking young man in the crowd.

"I'll take dat, boss; I shuah will," responded a coal-black negro who stood on the outskirts of those seeking shelter from the rain. The negro felt deep into the pockets of his dilapidated clothing and brought forth a quarter.

"Hyar am dem two bits," he said, shoving the money toward a smiling spectator. The money was put up and the wager was made.

Slowly the melon-laden wagon made its way up the street, past the Douglass Club and into Greeley Street.

"I knowed it would," said Pompey, as he took down his winnings.

"How did you know it?" asked the loser. "All colored people love watermelons."

"Mebbe dey dew, mebbe dey dew," said Pompey, "but dem niggers ovah dar air too yaller to stop a melon wagon on a rainy day. Dem niggers am lookin' fer dis grape-fruit stuff," and the Old Dominion darky snuffed disdainfully at the Douglass Club and went his way.

Clothing Salesmen Claim Victory.

Delegate Friday of the United Clothing Salesmen's Association reported yesterday that his union had won a victory over the employers. In the early part of the week, he said, the down-town clothing merchants agreed to sign the agreement with the union at 28 Elizabeth Street. When the union committee went there with the agreement the merchants wanted the President of their association to sign for them all. Delegate Friday refused, and insisted that the individual merchants should sign, and when they declined he walked out with the unsigned agreement. The Salesmen's Union approved Friday's action, and threatened to order a strike on Saturday. Before that date came forty-four out of forty-six merchants signed the agreement. Strikes were ordered in the stores of the two refractory merchants.

Rifled the Pastor's Trunk.

August Erickson of 457 Dean Street, Brooklyn, the janitor of the Swedish Baptist Church on Dean Street, near Sixth Avenue, heard a noise in the pastor's room in the church yesterday, and found two men in the room. He captured one, but the other escaped. The prisoner in the police station said that he was Charles Swanstrom, a sailor and homeless. The men had forced open a closet and a trunk belonging to the pastor.

Engineer Scully's Body Found.

The body of William Scully, an engineer on a tugboat belonging to Perth Amboy, N. J., was found in the Staten Island Sound at Tottenville late on Saturday night and removed to Silvie's morgue, at Port Richmond. Scully fell overboard from the tug early last week, while in the Raritan Bay.

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